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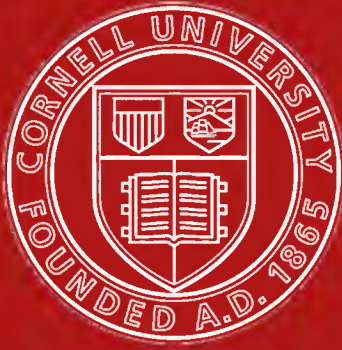
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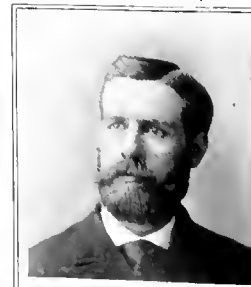
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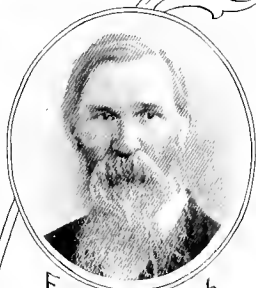
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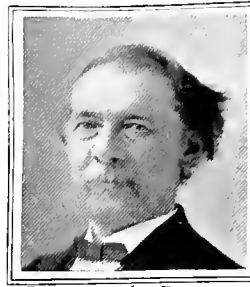
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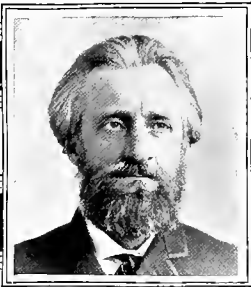
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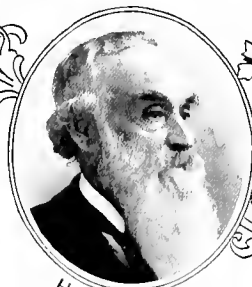
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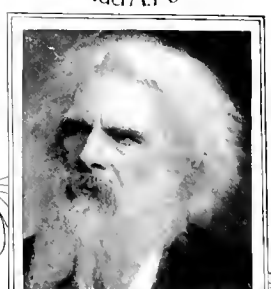
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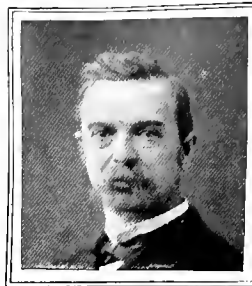
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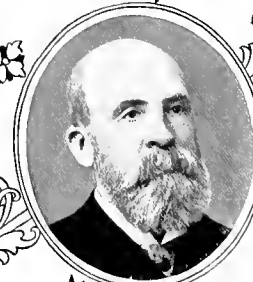
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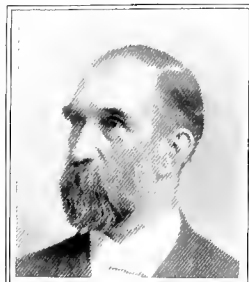
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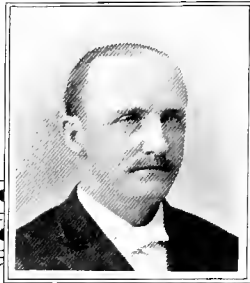
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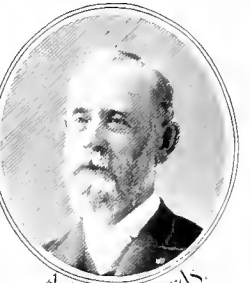
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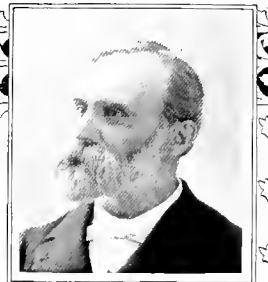
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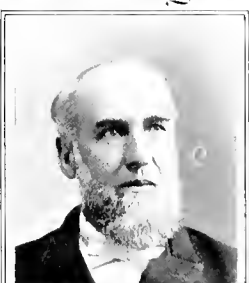
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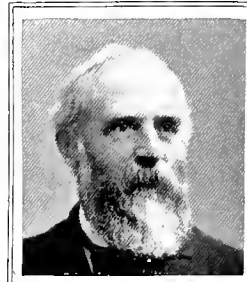
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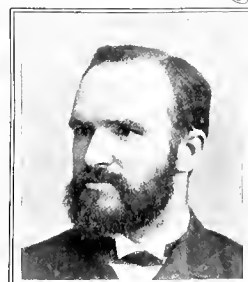
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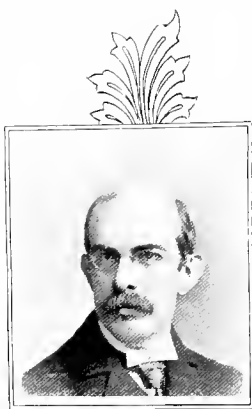
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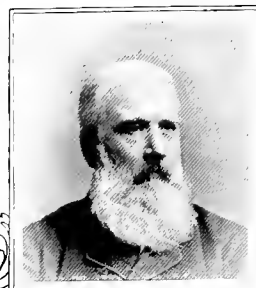
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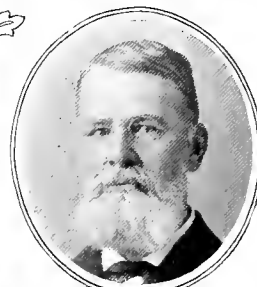
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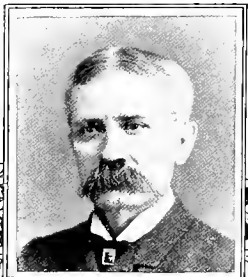
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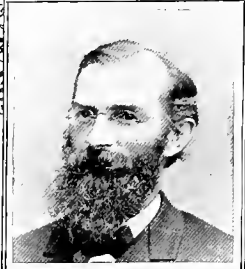
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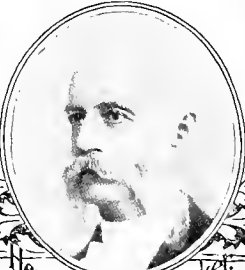
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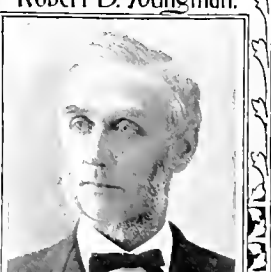
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1. Nearly five years were required to complete this work.

2. There were engaged in its production 247 office editors and specialists, also nearly 500 readers for quotations. Besides, some hundreds of other men and women have rendered effective service in various ways in the defining of words or classes of words.

3. As an indication of a determination to make the Dictionary as complete and authoritative as possible (we trust that we may not offend good taste by saying it), we expended in its preparation nearly \$1,000,000 before a single complete copy was ready for the market.

4. The vocabulary will be found extraordinarily rich and full, and—although the rules for exclusion of useless words and phrases that were followed are most exacting (see *Introductory*, Vol. I., pp. vii, viii)—far exceeding that of any Dictionary that has preceded this. The following actual count of the vocabulary terms recorded under the letter "A" will show to what proportions the language has grown:

JOHNSON Dictionary.....	2,886
WORCESTER Dictionary.....	6,983
STORMONTH Dictionary.....	4,692
WEBSTER (International) Dictionary.....	8,358
CENTURY Dictionary.....	15,621
THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.....	19,736

The full number of vocabulary terms in these Dictionaries for the entire alphabet is as follows: *Johnson*, 45,000; *Stormonth*, 50,000; *Worcester*, 105,000; *Webster* (International), 125,000; *Century* (six volumes, complete), 225,000; *STANDARD* (by actual count), 301,865, exclusive of the Appendix, which contains 47,468 entries.

Thousands of New Words.

Among thousands of words here admitted for the first time in a general Dictionary are the following:

academize	coastern	electricite or -ocute	heliocroscope
acculturation	cockalorum	electricution or -ocution	kodak (verb and noun)
accessibly	connipion	enhansive	linotype
achronism	craps (game of chance)	epelatro (used by O. W. Holmes)	mafia
acronic	criminology	errancy	panata
appendicitis	delicatessen	graciously	pharmal
cable-car	Delsartian	hecatostheim	populist
calfish	demote		torp
civicism	electable		votograph

This list extends literally to scores of thousands. It is believed that few of these words should be omitted, by any wise rule of exclusion, from a general Dictionary of the English language. When it is remembered that Dr. Samuel Johnson completed his famous Dictionary almost single-handed in eight

years, and that its production cost only a few thousand pounds, the extraordinary growth of the language and the enormous increase in the labor and the costliness of dictionary-making in the past fourteen decades will be somewhat apparent.

It Appeals to the Whole of the English-Speaking Race. Abundant and Original Merits.

The Daily Herald, Boston: "The growth of the language in its volume of words is almost beyond belief. . . . Thousands of words are here [in the Standard] admitted for the first time in a general dictionary, and over 4,000 have come from the electrical development of the last few years. The space gained by throwing out obsolete words, or those which are of no practical value, has been many times occupied by the introduction of living words that should be found in a dictionary that appeals to the whole of the English-speaking race. . . . It is a work which is kept within practical limits. The bother of the Century is that it takes too much time to consult it, and the trouble with Webster's International is that, though it is always at hand, it does not always tell you what you want to know. The Standard occupies intermediate ground. It is surprisingly full of information on every point in which a dictionary ought to be strong, and it is so thoroughly systematized and so easily accessible that it can be consulted easily and satisfactorily. It has eminent usefulness as a school dictionary. . . . It is a monument of the highest character which the publishers of this work have reared in honor of the English language. . . . It is evident that in its preparation no pains have been spared to make it an authority in every department of knowledge, and it is plain that great care has been exercised at every point to avoid the introduction of superfluous matter. It is an instance on a large scale where every unnecessary word has been taken out, and, where it has attempted to cover debatable ground, it has shown a wise judgment in reaching decisions. It will find its way everywhere by its abundant and original merits."

Very Numerous Words and Phrases.

The Spectator, London: "Very numerous, . . . are the scientific terms of almost every department of knowledge. Numerous also are the foreign words and phrases frequently met with, unexplained, in the daily newspapers (*chêc*, *Bundesrath*, *durbar*, *fin de siècle*, etc., and even *impit*); as well as the little tags of Latin and French that are so useful to those who know neither language (*genius loci*, *au courant*, etc.; but where is *copia verborum*?) [In the Appendix under foreign phrases. Puns. or S. D.] Further, like the Oxford, the present dictionary gives shelter to a good many harmless gutter-snipes—*cove*, *kid*, *bobby*, *cuss*, 'cut your *lucky*,' and others, including the participle *jigger'd* in the imprecation of Little Lord Fauntleroy's friend."

Will Occupy the First Place for Many Years to Come.

B. O. Flower, Editor of *The Arena*, Boston: "Its superiority over other works of its class is seen in every characterizing feature of a dictionary. It is **full and comprehensive** on the one hand, and yet so carefully edited and arranged as to eliminate useless or unnecessary expressions. . . . The more I have examined this work the more have I been impressed with the belief that it will occupy the first place among dictionaries of the English-speaking world for many years to come."

A Distinct Advance.

The Tribune, New York: "The student of words has a right to expect that among all English dictionaries he will be able to find all words that meet him anywhere else. But it is physically impossible that one dictionary, even the most ample, should content him. . . . A comparison with the Century Dictionary leads to the inference that the Standard Dictionary has made a distinct advance in certain fields. There is a good collection of Anglo-Indian and Australian terms, and these are a growing feature of literature. The new dictionary is rich in terms peculiar to occultism and oriental religions."

The Irish Times, Dublin: "It is a monument of American learning and industry. . . . From the publication of the Standard Dictionary America may date a new period of the country's history."

Cambridge University, England: WALTER W. SKEAT, the eminent etymologist and professor of Anglo-Saxon: "A spelling reform in the English language is certain to come, and Dr. March is a man thoroughly qualified to preside over this department of the Standard Dictionary."

The Best People's Dictionary.

The Conrant, Hartford, Conn.: "Thousands of new words have been admitted, such formations as 'electrotype,' 'linotype,' 'errancy,' and 'Delsartian' being examples. . . . The Standard . . . **marks a genuine advance** in certain directions. In the first place, the definition immediately follows the word itself, the etymology being put next after; in an avowedly popular dictionary, this is certainly a sensible, practical improvement. . . . The work shows that a broad, progressive spirit has been exercised in regard of slang, while such a division as handicraft terms is thoroughly treated, all modern scientific additions receiving special attention. We have been pleased to find such neologisms in literary terminology as 'fictionist,' 'fictional,' and 'artistry' included in the vocabulary. . . . This dictionary has decided advantages over its earlier rivals. It is sound in method, progressive in spirit, convenient in mechanical arrangement. . . . It is **the best people's dictionary that has yet appeared.**"

The Most Complete and the Most Interesting.

Revue Scientifique, Paris, France: "In all probability the Standard Dictionary will remain for many years the most complete and the most interesting of its class, that in which the definitions are most numerous and in which the vocabulary is most extended. Its success in English-speaking countries is undoubted, and the foreigner reading English and having some experience with other dictionaries will certainly prefer the STANDARD DICTIONARY."

Nothing Left Undone.

Nature, London, England: **J. Norman Lockyer**, the celebrated astronomer, editor: "It passes the wit of man to suggest anything which ought to have been done that has not been done to make the dictionary a success."

Mammoth.

The Liverpool Daily Post, Liverpool, England: "It may be averred that the Great Lexicographer would have scorned to use the word 'mammoth' to describe a dictionary, and a hundred and fifty years ago it would have been inexcusable. No other epithet suggests itself, however, as being so directly applicable to the Standard Dictionary, the first volume of which, printed in New York, has just been issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, of that city. A simple catalogue of the words used by the well-nigh one hundred millions of the English-speaking peoples would be comprehensive in the widest sense. But when to the catalogue are added the definition and illustration of the words by quotations, according to the prolific plan of the Standard editors, at the head of whom is Isaac K. Funk, the **bounds of mere comprehensiveness are broken**, and a word expressive of greater dimensions is required. The sub-title states that the dictionary is constructed 'upon original plans, designed in the light of the most recent advances in knowledge,' and there is plentiful evidence of the modern spirit both in the highly organized scheme adopted and in the results as they appear in the volume itself. . . . It is **an implement that will be of vast service** to those who cultivate the literary arts on either side of the Atlantic. It is a **monument to American industry**, no less than the Great White City by Lake Michigan. . . ."

A Strong Point to Its Credit.

The Independent, New York: "From the time the plan [of the Standard Dictionary] was brought to its full and systematic development, the work has been pushed with great energy. **No expense and no pains have been spared.** Collaboration has been carried to the utmost limits. Committees of consultation and reference have been formed and kept at work for every sub-department. Every American scholar who was known to possess special knowledge or ability of a kind likely to be useful in such a dictionary, was to be taken into the collaboration, and the final result was to come forth the joint product of the linguistic learning and lexical scholarship of the age.

"The result of the application of all this business energy and enterprise in the development of the dictionary has brought with it many advantages and resulted in certain gains which, when charged to the credit of the work as a whole, show it to be one of high utility and in **certain important respects superior to any of the other great works of popular English lexicography.** . . .

"The vocabulary, to begin with, is **extraordinarily full.** . . . A large hospitality in this matter may be a good fault, and much may be said for the rule the editors seem to have followed of giving a word the benefit of the doubt. Many of the new words are technical rather than colloquial, having come from the recent extension of the arts and sciences, a department of knowledge as to which lexical aid is much in request among ordinary readers. The Standard starts, on the whole, with a **strong point to its credit in the range and fulness of its vocabulary.** It contains in all departments a great amount of good work of high utility and an immense amount of condensed encyclopaedia. . . . Scholars and students of all grades may use it with advantage. . . ."

All Who Write Must Praise It Evermore.

The Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.: "Upon the appearance of the prospectus the editor of the *Journal* said: 'If one-fourth that is foreshadowed by the prospectus materializes in the Standard Dictionary, it will make the world its debtor, and all who write must praise it evermore.' The first volume has appeared, and four-fourths of all that was prophesied has materialized; all who read and write will be its debtors. In thoroughness, completeness, accuracy, typography, style, and illustration, it challenges criticism and commands admiration. . . ."

Words Properly Characterized.

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, Scotland: "In this age of 'great dictionaries' it was to be expected that American enterprise would do its 'level best' to produce the greatest. . . . The completed first volume—a massive and beautiful tome—**has more claims on admiration than it is possible to mention.** In the number of its words, at least, this must rank as the foremost of all our dictionaries. . . . Opinions may, indeed, differ as to the value of some of the words introduced, such as 'abasee,' 'accusably,' or 'electly'; but there is good reason for giving a place to terms like 'kodak' and 'linotype,' which are here for the first time recognised as belonging to the English language. It must be remembered, too, that this is a dictionary of 'the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples,' and if it contains words that would make a purist shudder, it deceives no reader as to their character or authority, but carefully states the fact when they are colloquial or of limited geographical distribution."

Most Brilliantly Exhausts the Growing Lexicography.

The Daily News, Chicago: "While the Standard Dictionary rakes no out-of-the-way idioms into its deftly cast net, it in every manner most brilliantly exhausts the growing lexicography of a language formed of alien roots and grafts and extensions."

A Miracle of Combined Fulness and Condensation.

Washington and Lee University: **James A. Harrison, LL.D., L.H.D.**, Professor of Modern Languages and English: "The book far surpasses my expectations, which were very high. It is a miracle of combined fulness and condensation."

Will Ere Long Supersede All Others.

Princeton College, New Jersey: **John T. Duffield, D.D., LL.D.**, Professor of Mathematics: "It will be conspicuous among the enduring monuments of intellectual life at the close of the nineteenth century. . . . For comprehensiveness of vocabulary, accuracy of definition, judicious arrangement of material, instructive illustrations, and admirable typography, it is superior to any other work of its class, and ere long will supersede them, and be recognized as **THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.**"

R. D. Blackmore, the English Novelist: "The Standard Dictionary is most comprehensive and correct."

William Black, the Scotch Novelist: "Admirably comprehensive and exact."

A Conclusive Authority for Generations to Come.

Hon. Justin McCarthy, Member of Parliament and the famous Irish Historian: "I refer to the Standard Dictionary every day—never once without feeling that it has given me a helping hand in my studies and in my writings. I regard it as a monumental work—a work perfect of its kind. . . . Destined to be a conclusive authority for the English-speaking people for many generations to come."

High Praise from the Oxford University.

Oxford University, England: **A. H. Sayce, D.D., LL.D.**, Professor of Comparative Philology: "Will deserve all the encomia passed upon it."

The Title Fully Justified.

Charles E. Munroe, S. B., F. C. S., formerly Chemist to the Torpedo Corps of the U. S. Navy: "I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the **fulness, accuracy, and completeness** of the Standard Dictionary, or of the sumptuous manner in which the work is produced. Everything about the work fully justifies the title 'STANDARD' so fitly given it."

Preceminently a Dictionary for the Public.

G. W. Smalley, in the *New York Tribune* [London Correspondent]: "The English have given a friendly welcome to the Standard Dictionary. The welcome is friendly notwithstanding the American origin of the book. . . . Criticism, whether general or special, does not call its utility in question, and if it did the public might be trusted to discover that this is preeminently a dictionary for the public."

The Boston Herald: ". . . It is a monument of the highest character which the publishers of this work have reared in honor of the English language. . . . It is surprisingly full of information on every point in which a dictionary ought to be strong. . . ."

High Praise from Harvard University.

Harvard University: *N. S. Shaler, D.S.*, Professor of Geology: "I am sure that the Standard Dictionary will remain an enduring monument to the labors of its editors, and believe that it will come into general use in this community."

J. W. Palmer, M.D.: "I do not hesitate to say that the Standard Dictionary is triumphantly the best of all English word books. . . . In its surprising completeness and accuracy it is without a peer."

More and More Surprised.

Purdue University: *Hon. E. E. White, LL.D.*, Ex-President: "I am delighted with the appearance of this first volume. Its mechanical qualities are excellent. The book opens as if it took delight in inviting inspection! The typography is clear and beautiful—superior work. I am more and more surprised at the **number of words included** and the size and number of the illustrations. The merits of the dictionary grow on me."

Scholarly, Accurate, Comprehensive.

Vanderbilt University: *W. M. Baskervill, M.A.*, Professor of Latin Language and Literature: "It is a work which is by reason of its many excellent features destined to win great popularity and success. It is *multum in parvo*. Scholarly, scientific, accurate, comprehensive, full, it will meet the wants of all classes. It is easy to see that it will become the great single-volume dictionary of the English language."

Will Take Its Place as the Best Dictionary of Our Language.

Princeton College: *Prof. George Macloskie, LL.D., D.Sc.*: "Am more than pleased with binding, paper, typography, and especially with the fulness and accuracy of the information which it conveys. In my own department of science [Biology] I see that it is well up to date, and that its definitions are clear and perfectly reliable; and I am satisfied that it will take its place as the best dictionary of our language."

A Delight to the Artistic Sense.

Columbia College: *Henry A. Todd, Ph.D.*, Professor of Romance Philology: "I am exceedingly pleased with its fulness, condensation, accuracy, and completeness, while its mechanical execution is a delight to the artistic sense."

Not an Error Discovered.—A Severe Test.

Columbian University: *F. H. Knowlton, M.S.*, Professor of Botany; Curator of Botany, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.: "I have examined Volume I. with great care, and am pleased beyond expression with it. I have not yet noticed a typographical error in it, nor an error of statement. I put it to a severe test the other day. I had it in a company consisting of a distinguished philosopher, a geologist, and a paleontologist, and asked them to call for any word they could think of. They did the best they could to confound the book, and in *every instance* the word called for was there, even including a number of words coined by themselves! They were of course very much pleased. I have since shown the book to a great many friends in the National Museum, Smithsonian, Department of Agriculture, and Geological Survey, and the universal verdict is of high praise. The Standard is far superior to any single-volume dictionary, and indeed many persons have said to me that they would rather have it than the Century."

5. If a word has two or more meanings, the most common meaning has been given first. That is, preference has been given to the "order of usage" over what is termed the "historical order." The aim has been to remove everything that stands between the vocabulary word and the meaning most generally sought after by the average reader, and, in this way, enable him to get the information desired with ease and certainty. The obsolescent and obsolete meanings and the etymology are given last. As examples of this method of arranging definitions, see *address*, *afford*, *cure* (noun), *degree*, *depose*, *discuss*, *engross*, *error*, *farm*, *grave* (adjective).

Impossible to Speak of the Work Except in Highest Terms of Praise.

The Evening Times, Glasgow, Scotland: "In planning the work, Dr. Funk and his coadjutors have had primarily before them the wants of the multitude of busy people. The great majority of these turn to a dictionary, probably ninety times in the hundred, primarily for the current meaning of a given word. The etymology, the historic growth, the obsolete forms of the word may interest them, but in a secondary degree. These matters have not been neglected in the Standard Dictionary; but, for the convenience of the 'plain man,' who will doubtless feel duly grateful, the common, present-day meaning is invariably set down first. . . . It is impossible to speak of this dictionary in other than the highest terms of praise."

An Excellent Reform.

The Daily News, London, England: "A work of enormous labor. . . . An excellent reform, also, is that of placing the etymology of each word uniformly after the definition; also, that of giving the most common meaning first, thus practically reversing the usual method, which is what is known as the historical order."

Most Comprehensive Scope for Convenient Popular Use.

The Cincinnati [Ohio] Commercial Gazette: "The first feature to strike one in using the Standard Dictionary is that the most common meaning is given first, reserving the obsolescent or obsolete meanings and the etymology last. This gives the keynote to the particular value of this new dictionary. . . . The Standard Dictionary has been constructed as a dictionary of the most comprehensive scope for convenient popular use. . . . The etymology is itself thoroughly sound,—the mere name of Dr. March being guarantee enough for that. . . . The influence of the Standard Dictionary upon the English language will be emphatically one for simplicity and regularity."

Most Creditable to American Scholarship.

The Daily Chronicle, London, England: "The dictionary is first of all practical. For this reason the meanings of the words are given in the order of usage so that the average reader may find the most common applications of them at once with ease and certainty. . . . The treatment of synonyms and antonyms is so full as to form a characteristic feature. . . . The Standard is most creditable to American scholarship, and it will take an honored and useful place on a handy shelf by the busy man's desk. It is **a distinctive and independent work** and will be frankly welcomed in England as well as in America."

High Praise from a Great Critic of Words.

Notes and Queries, London, England: "It is very greatly in advance of any dictionary of its class in either England or America, and is gladly recommended to all who need a dictionary. It is a work of great value and authority, and does infinite credit to all concerned in its production."

Its Order is that of Common Sense.

The National Baptist: ". . . First in importance as a departure from tradition in the interest of the busy dictionary-user, is the arrangement of a definition immediately after the word and its pronunciation, leaving the etymology to take its place at the end of the article. This is, of course, the order, not of scholars and purists, but of common sense, and, when taken in connection with the practise of placing the commonest definition first and arranging the others somewhat in the order of usage, will doubtless prove most popular. The definitions themselves are for the most part **models of clearness and condensation**. It would be easy to show by quotation to what a fine art these have been reduced. . . . A half-hour's examination, if it can be made with some other good dictionary for comparison, is certain to be the Standard's best recommendation to a possible purchaser."

Editors and Publishers Have Redeemed Every Promise.

The Inter Ocean, Chicago: "Every promise made by the publishers has been fully redeemed. It is indeed a grand book."

Accepted as a Model in the Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian Institution: *Dr. G. Brown Goode*, Assistant Secretary: "I turn to the Standard Dictionary most frequently, since the fulness of its vocabulary, its compactness, and handy form make it exceedingly convenient as a ready reference book. As a family dictionary it is exceedingly good. . . . There are many features which no other dictionary contains, which add to its educational value. . . . The make up of the editorial staff is such that the book could not have failed to realize the plan of its projectors. . . . It will be to words what we hope the National Museum will some day become to concrete things. The arrangement of definitions is very like that which we have found so admirably serviceable at the Museum lately."

Will Command the Admiration of the English-Speaking Public.

University of Pennsylvania: *Prof. D. G. Brinton, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D.*: "Its luminous arrangement impresses me more and more the longer I have it by me. . . . It cannot fail to command the approval and admiration of the enlightened English-speaking public the world over."

Lasting Gratitude of Literary Men.

The New York Observer: "It cannot fail to secure for its publishers the lasting gratitude of literary men. The whole country is their debtor for making the United States the *locale* of such a work."

6. The etymology is placed after the definition. Many persons are confused and discouraged when the signs and abbreviations, and the foreign or other strange words, that make

Edmund C. Stedman, the Poet and Critic: "It is the most inclusive and scholarly of recent English dictionaries in not more than two volumes."

Princeton College: PROF. GEORGE MACLOSIE, LL.D.: ". . . *In my own department of science [Biology] I see that the Standard is well up to date, and that its definitions are clear and perfectly reliable; and I am satisfied that it will take its place as the best dictionary of our language.*"

up the etymology, stand between the vocabulary word and its definition. It is within bounds to say that not one time in a hundred, when a dictionary is consulted is the etymology studied. True, for the student the etymology throws light upon the meaning of a word; but only the few are students, and these will easily find the etymology, wherever it may be placed. But the scholar is not to be in any way neglected. In a work of this kind accuracy and simplicity should go hand in hand. Every care is taken to have the etymology accurate. It is not at all necessary to ignore the needs of the masses in order to meet the requirements of scholars.

An Honest and Thorough Piece of Work.

The Sunday School Times: "Since Dr. March's son, Professor Francis A. March, Jr., trained under his eye, and now his associate, is named as responsible for the department of etymology, the purchaser of the dictionary learns in advance that which a detailed examination proves—that the elder March's important labors for English scholarship have in it received a considerable addition. . . . As regards the etymologies of this dictionary, it may be repeated, as was said in this column at the time of the appearance of the Century Dictionary, that the labors of Skeat and other recent students have rendered shabby work in this line impossible or inexcusable; and certainly the Standard Dictionary is to be trusted in this field, as the slightest turning of its pages show. . . . It is an honest and thorough piece of work. . . . The Dictionary, in a word, is, as it ought to be, a recorder as well as a law-giver, and it is an authority for that very reason. . . ."

"In the editorial office of the *Sunday School Times* it is an every-day book of reference, and the proof-reader places more and more confidence in it as an authority."

Compiled with an Extraordinary Degree of Conscientious Care.

The Daily Telegraph, London, England: "The Dictionary has been compiled with an extraordinary degree of conscientious care and specialist authority. . . . It is high praise to say that the aim of the organisers of all this prodigious labour has been reached. . . . We believe that the design (of the editors) has been successfully carried out as far as human skill and ingenuity can accomplish such an end. . . . It is difficult to praise too highly this important contribution to the past history and present use of the English tongue."

Its Method Greatly Commended.

U. S. National Museum: Prof. George P. Merrill, Washington, D. C.: "It was not until I came to consult it [The Standard Dictionary] that I realized the immense advantage of its method over that ordinarily pursued, giving first the definition of a word, and afterwards its derivation and synonyms. The general 'make up' of the work is excellent and leaves little to be desired."

Most Complete and Most Satisfactory Dictionary Yet Printed.

The New York Herald: "We are free to pronounce it the most complete and most satisfactory dictionary yet printed. . . . Such an enterprise does credit to any firm, and we have the strongest belief that the sale of the work will be all that the publishers can desire."

It Satisfies Every Need of a Dictionary.

The Times-Democrat, New Orleans: "He who has the Standard at his elbow to refer to for the meaning, pronunciation, or derivation of a word, or for its compounds, synonyms, antonyms, or phrase use, will never need another dictionary to help him out."

The Plan and Execution Wonderfully Complete.

C. L. Anderson, M.D., Santa Cruz, California: "My first thought was that enough attention had not been given to the roots of words. Consequently I tried to pull up a few. They came hard at first; especially those that had been long rooted and become much entangled with other roots. I noticed J. Russell Lowell's remarks on etymology; and I looked again. I found that the history of most words could be traced out with satisfaction and advantage according to the Standard's plan. Instead of holding up each separate word with all the fibera dangling to the stem, a saving of time and space is had by a systematic reference to parent roots. . . . The plan and execution of this dictionary is wonderfully complete."

Admirable Arrangement.

Trinity College, Canada: Prof. William Clark, M.D., LL.D.: "The editors have surpassed all reasonable expectations. I have examined the dictionary very carefully, and whether one considers the fulness of the vocabulary, the accuracy and admirable arrangement of the definitions, the carefulness of the etymology, or the beauty of paper, type, and engravings, there seems nothing more to be wished for."

To be Recommended to College Students.

Trinity College (Connecticut): Prof. C. F. Johnson: "I can find no point in which it does not deserve the highest commendation. Printing—citations—all are more satisfactory than any other working dictionary I have opened. . . . The etymological work, too, is of the highest order. . . . I shall recommend students to buy the Standard."

Thoroughly Reliable.

The Westminster Gazette, London, England: "It claims, with justice, to be the most complete dictionary of the size hitherto published. . . . The dictionary is well printed in clear, readable type, and is pronouncing, encyclopedic, and etymological. **The etymology is sufficiently full without overburdening the text,** and, where necessary, quotations in support of the particular use of a word are introduced. . . . Having tested the dictionary by careful scrutiny, we can pronounce it to be thoroughly reliable."

Nearest His Ideal.

Henry M. Stanley, the African Explorer: "It comes nearest to my idea of a first-class dictionary."

Great Enthusiasm of Delight and Admiration.

University of Chicago: W. C. Wilkinson, Professor of Poetry and Criticism: "An examination of this dictionary brought me under the influence of great enthusiasm of delight, surprise, and admiration. The proprietors have achieved a monumental success. My confident impression is that the editors have produced the *Standard Dictionary*."

Most Inclusive and Scholarly.

Edmund C. Stedman, the Poet and Critic: "It is the most inclusive and scholarly of recent English dictionaries in not more than two volumes."

7. Disputed spellings and pronunciations have been referred, under the direction of Professor March, to an Advisory Committee of fifty philologists in American, English, Canadian, Australian, and East-Indian universities, and representative professional writers and speakers of English. (See list of Editors in accompanying pages.) By a simple system, the forms preferred by each member of the Committee, and those preferred by the leading Dictionaries, are given in the Appendix to the Dictionary. The preference of this Committee is advisory to Dr. March; it is not mandatory. Under words of this class in the vocabulary of the Dictionary will be found the Roman letters XIII. This refers to the various preferences in pronunciation and spelling, as given at pages 2276-2308.

An Authority in Spelling and Pronunciation Never Heretofore Attained.

The Call, San Francisco: "Disputed spellings and pronunciations are laid before a committee of over 50 distinguished *literati* representing England, the United States, Canada, Australia—in fact every land where English is spoken. This committee of philologists mark their preferences. These are submitted for final judgment to Professor F. A. March. By this method will be given a value to the spelling and pronunciation that has never been attained before in any dictionary. . . . Up to the present day there never has been a compilation so perfect and complete. . . . It is THE STANDARD DICTIONARY of the English tongue."

A Consensus of the Best Judgment.

The New York Observer: "So thoroughly have disputed spellings and pronunciations been dealt with that we have a consensus of the best judgment of the English-speaking world. . . . As an authority upon synonyms the work is most valuable. . . . The wealth of pictorial illustrations makes the Standard Dictionary a treasure indeed. . . . We recognize in the Standard a memorable example of the very best form of American enterprise. . . ."

No Objection in England to the Orthography. Must Bring Credit to the Nation.

The Mark Lane Express, London, England: "The Standard Dictionary, which the Funk & Wagnalls Company, of New York, have just brought out, is not a revision of an old dictionary, but **really a new work,** intended to take its place as the leading dictionary in the United States; and so complete is its character, and so carefully has the work been done, that it is most certain to become on this side of the Atlantic, and elsewhere where the English language is spoken or studied, one of the few standards to which philologists will turn. Of course, there are many who will somewhat object to what is known as the

The Glasgow Times, Glasgow, Scotland: ". . . *It is impossible to speak of this dictionary in other than the highest terms of praise.*"

American style of spelling, but no such objection can be raised against this dictionary, because disputed spellings and pronunciations have been referred to an advisory committee of fifty philologists in American, English, Canadian, Australian, and East-Indian universities, and representative professional writers and speakers of English. The differences of pronunciation are shown in the appendix of the book, and further, any disputed spellings and pronunciations will be found given by each member of that committee. . . . The first volume of this dictionary, which will be completed in two large volumes, bears marks of the greatest care in preparation. . . . Not only may the publishers be congratulated on having successfully brought out a work which has entailed a large outlay of learning, labour, and capital, but also one which **must bring with it credit to the nation**. . . . Nothing has been left undone to secure that which all conscientious publishers aim to produce—a book with few or no errors. In recommending this work to our English readers, we must express the hope that the enterprise of the Funk and Wagnalls Company will meet with its just reward by securing a large and world-wide circulation for its dictionary."

Its Excellency Beyond Dispute.

The Mercury, Leeds, England: "That the utmost care has been employed in obtaining accuracy is shown by the fact that disputed spellings and pronunciations have been referred to an advisory committee of fifty philologists in American, English, Canadian, Australian, and East-Indian universities, and representative writers and speakers of English. . . . The excellence of the dictionary as a whole is beyond dispute. The definitions have been prepared with the utmost care. . . . The exterior of the volume is worthy of its contents."

Deserves Hearty Commendation.

The Congregationalist, Boston: "We are satisfied from our own examination of it, positively in respect to its own characteristics, and also comparatively with the Century and Webster's International at hand, that it deserves hearty commendation and will make its way in the field which we understand it to aim to fill, that of the one- or two-volume English dictionary, it certainly is superior to Webster and to Worcester."

A Place in the Highest Ranks.

University of Dublin, Ireland: *Prof. Edward Dowden*: "I am satisfied that the dictionary will take a place in the highest ranks of works of the kind."

A Delight to the Eye.

Yale University: *Prof. A. M. Wheeler*: "Clear, concise, accurate, comprehensive; at once scholarly and popular; admirably arranged, beautifully printed, of convenient size and shape, and therefore easy to consult; a delight to the eye and to the mind—what more can one ask in the way of a dictionary?"

Not the Boston, New Haven, nor Oxford Usage in Spelling, but the English-Speaking World.

James K. Hosmer, Ph.D., Public Librarian, Minneapolis: "The cooperation of scholarly men in every corner of the vast English-speaking world gives the work a breadth of scope which seems to me one of its most interesting features. It is not the Boston, nor the New Haven, nor the Oxford, nor the London usage that is given in spelling, pronunciation, and definition; but the results are given after a wide consensus of thoughtful and intelligent men, the antipodes speaking as well as the immediate environments."

Comes Nearer to the Ideal Than Any Other.

Rev. Minot J. Savage, Boston, Mass.: "I like the Standard Dictionary much. It is more convenient for use than Worcester's or Webster's thick and clumsy one volume—more condensed and less costly than the six-volume Century—up to the best in scholarship—the two usable volumes come nearer to the ideal of what the thousands of American readers really require."

8. In the spelling of names in geography, the decisions of the United States Board on Geographic Names have been followed, the Committee of that Board kindly consenting to pass upon all words that might from time to time be submitted to them. Very many of these spellings and pronunciations of geographic names are given in the Appendix of the Dictionary.

9. That there is a drift, conservative yet real, toward the simpler forms of spelling, has been recognized throughout the work. In all words fully Anglicized "e" has been preferred to the diphthongs "æ" and "œ," as in fe[œ]tus, home[œ]opathy, e[œ]sthetics. In cases, however, where diphthongal forms are still largely or prevalently used in current literature, the two forms have been bracketed in vocabulary place; as, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{esthetics} \\ \text{æsthetics} \end{array} \right\}$. When English and American usage differs, as in the spelling of honor (honour), favor

(favour), the simpler form has been given the preference, but the English form has also been given a vocabulary place. The use of the dieresis has been discarded, as there seemed to be no sufficient reason for indicating, in ordinary writing and printing, the pronunciation of words used, as cooperative (coöperative), zoology (zoölogy). Vocabulary places have been given to the 3,500 words to which the American Philological Association and the American Spelling Reform Association recommend the immediate application of the principles of spelling reform—principles that have been adopted also by the Philological Society of England. The usual forms of these words are also given vocabulary places, and under these forms will be found generally the definitions. (See *Introductory*, Vol. I., p. ix, also p. xvii.)

10. The spelling of many words in chemistry has been simplified, as bromin, morphin, quinin, sulfur. This has been done in compliance with the wishes of the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. (See *Prospectus*, p. 28, also see *Introductory*, p. ix.)

Every Promise Fulfilled.

The Inter Ocean, Chicago, Ill.: "Every promise made by the publishers has been fully redeemed. It is, indeed, a grand book. . . . That there is a drift, conservative yet real, toward the simpler forms of spelling has been recognized throughout the work. . . . The spelling of many words in chemistry has been simplified, as bromin, morphin, quinin, sulfur. This has been done in compliance with the wishes of the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. . . ."

Most Advanced Methods Followed.

The American Journal of Pharmacy, Philadelphia: "It is a dictionary in the fullest sense of the term. It will be welcomed by every one who desires to have the latest information in the most compact form. . . . Pharmacists, chemists, and physicians will be especially interested in this Dictionary, because in it are to be found the most advanced methods of spelling chemical terms, as adopted by the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science."

All Who Speak the English Language Should be Grateful.

The St. James's Budget [Weekly of *St. James's Gazette*], London, England: "Since Dr. Murray consents to be quoted in favour of the introduction of the phonetic element as a desirable recognition of the need of reformed spelling, we can not possibly object that there is a drift, slow yet real, toward the simpler forms of spelling throughout the work. . . . From whatever point of view this handsome work is approached—whether literary, pictorial, or practical—it not only stands the test of criticism, but proves its right to be considered a magnificent triumph of patient laborious painstaking, of skill, literary, artistic, and mechanical. It were difficult to praise this splendid dictionary too highly; it is a work for which all who speak the English language may be justly grateful."

Surprisingly Full of Information.—Adopted by Philological Societies.

The Boston Daily Herald: ". . . The tentative position in which the reform spelling stands makes it very difficult for dictionary-makers to know just what to do, and great credit is due to Dr. March for the way in which he has adjusted himself [in the Standard] to the present situation. The simplifying of many words in chemistry is a notable feature, and the spelling of names in geography has been conformed to the latest usage. The pronunciation of words has received a great deal of care, and the Standard has its own rules based on the best authority and often adds that of the one or two authorities next to it. The treatment of synonyms is a feature which the Century made a great deal of, and which is now recognized as an important part of the work of a dictionary. The Standard has given special attention to synonyms, and has added for the first time the antonyms to its list. In this way the dictionary becomes of the greatest service to young writers by helping them to the exact use of right terms in expression. Nothing is more necessary in learning how to write than to understand the precise value of words, and this new feature in our great dictionaries is important and full of meaning as an evidence that a large view of the place which a dictionary holds is taken by those who make it. . . . The definitions in the Standard are simple and to the point. In this respect they are often superior to the Century. . . . It is surprisingly full of information on every point in which a dictionary ought to be strong. . . ."

Marvellously Scientific and Accurate.

The London World, England: "This is a most noteworthy production, as scientific and accurate as modern ingenuity and enterprise can make it."

The Hartford Courant: ". . . This dictionary has decided advantages over its earlier rivals. It is sound in method, progressive in spirit, convenient in mechanical arrangement. . . . It is the best people's dictionary that has yet appeared."

Julian Hawthorne, Jamaica, West Indies: "*I think the Standard Dictionary the most practically useful dictionary yet published. I have Worcester, Webster, and the Century.*"

Dates A New Period of the Country's History.

The Irish Times, Dublin, Ireland: "The people of America have every right to be proud, . . . of this great work, national in its conceptions and comprehensiveness. . . . It will be recognized, we have every reason to say, not alone throughout the American continent, but in all English-speaking parts of the Old World also, as an authority, from its fulness, discrimination, variety, and ample erudition. . . . It will be a monument of American learning and industry, and artistic superiority. . . . From the publication of this Standard Dictionary, America may date a new period of the country's history."

Valuable Contribution to Lexicography.

Princeton College: **President Francis L. Patton, D.D., LL.D.**: "I rejoice in the progress that has been made in the publication of this work and congratulate the editors very sincerely upon this valuable contribution to English lexicography." **Prof. George Maeloskie, LL.D., D.Sc.**: "I am satisfied that it will take its place as the best dictionary of our language."

Founded on Common Sense.

The Chicago Herald: "The plans for this work are founded on common sense. . . . The scope of the book, indeed, appears to be inexhaustible. . . . The pictures are beautiful."

Simplified Spellings Approved.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.: **Prof. W. J. McGee**, Ethnologist in Charge: "Allow me to express high appreciation of your splendid work. I have looked over the introduction, prospectus, and many of the pages critically, and find all practically free from objection, and in every respect admirable. I am especially pleased with the orthography, including the introduction of the simplified spellings of the Philological Society; also with the syllabification. I . . . fully expect that it will quickly assume the place implied in the name [Standard] throughout English-speaking countries."

A later letter:

"Further examination and practical use of the first volume have only strengthened my convictions as to the completeness and value of the dictionary."

Worthy of Its Name.

Amherst College: **Julius H. Seelye, LL.D.**, Ex-President: "I have examined Volume I. of the Standard Dictionary with care and with great satisfaction. It is worthy of its name, and I congratulate the editors upon having so successfully attained their very high ideal."

A Great Improvement Over Old Methods.

U. S. Department of Agriculture: **H. W. Wiley, Ph.D.**, Chemist, Past President Chemical Section of the A. A. A. S.: "I consider it a great improvement over the old methods [of spelling and pronouncing chemical terms]. . . . I have no doubt the publishers will receive the hearty approval of the majority of American chemists."

Their General Adoption Assured.

University of Virginia: **F. P. Dunnington**, Professor of Chemistry: "I am pleased to see these very desirable changes presented to the public with an introduction so propitious as the Standard Dictionary will afford and so given a position which assures their general adoption."

11. The Scientific Alphabet, prepared and promulgated by the American Philological Association, and adopted by the American Spelling Reform Association, has been used in giving the pronunciation of words. The powers of the letters are similar to those used in the orthography of the United States Board on Geographic Names and the Royal Geographical Society of England, and in the pronunciation of the great Historical Dictionary of the Philological Society of England (Dr. Murray's). Almost all the prominent linguistic scholars of the two countries are members of one or more of the philological bodies above mentioned, the American and the English. The scientific alphabet is used in the respelling for pronunciation of the vocabulary words. It is a very valuable aid to exact pronunciation. This branch of the work has been under the editorial charge of Professor Francis A. March, of Lafayette College, who is recognized in Europe and America as one of the most eminent of living philologists.

An Immense Advance Over Other Dictionaries.

The Scientific American, New York: "For giving the pronunciation of words, what is known as the scientific alphabet is used. . . . This is an immense advance over the arbitrary system used in so many other works of this character."

The Opinion of the Great Lexicographer of the Oxford University.

Oxford University (England): **Prof. J. A. H. Murray, LL.D.**, Editor of the great Murray (Oxford) Dictionary: "The introduction of the phonetic element in the Standard is a desirable recognition of the need of reformed spelling, and Prof. F. A. March's editorship of this department is everything that could be asked for." **Prof. A. H. Sayce, D.D., LL.D.**: "It will deserve all of the encomia passed upon it."

It Far Exceeds that of Any Preceding Dictionary.

The South Wales Daily News, Cardiff, England: "The scientific alphabet is a very valuable aid to exact pronunciation, and has received the approval of so distinguished a lexicographer as Dr. Murray, of Oxford, the present editor of the New English Dictionary, now nearly a generation in preparation. . . . The more its contents are studied, the greater is the amazement one experiences at the virtual accomplishment of so stupendous a task. . . . It far exceeds that of any preceding dictionary."

The Brilliant American School of Philology.

The Literary World, London, England: "The complete work is a new testimony to the full and careful scholarship of the brilliant American school of philology that is one of the chief literary *fin-de-siècle* glories of the English race beyond the Atlantic."

A Great and Unqualified Success.

The Phonetic Journal, Bath, England: "This dictionary, which was granted a diploma and medal at the World's Fair, appeals . . . especially to the readers of this journal, on account of the Spelling Reform features of the work. The Scientific Alphabet Key is along the line of work done by the most eminent philologists of England and America. . . . It is intended to lead the way by the Standard Dictionary to the Spelling Reform. . . . **The steps taken in connection with spelling reform** are far in advance of any that have been taken by other dictionaries in this direction, and without doubt much of the success of the dictionary ought to arise from the hearty support of the friends of the Spelling Reform throughout the English-speaking world. To speak of the many and excellent points of merit in the new Standard Dictionary would be impossible in a limited space. . . . After an extended examination of the work, we must admit that it has been prepared with great thoroughness, and with a keen sense of the public needs of the present day. A great and unqualified success may be safely predicted for the new dictionary."

Will Bring Order Out of Chaos.

The Open Court, Chicago: "This is an excellent feature of the Dictionary, and even if the new orthography proposed by the American Philological Association is never adopted, the use of it for the indication of pronunciation will greatly help to bring order into the chaos which now exists in our schools."

Superior to Any Other Dictionary.

Charles A. Pitman, New York Representative of Isaac Pitman & Sons, London: "I unhesitatingly concede its superiority over any work of its kind. The general plan of the dictionary is excellent in every respect. Its completion is a monument of patience and industry."

Common-sense Rules Govern the Spelling and Pronunciation.

Lenox College: **Alexander G. Wilson**, President: "In the plan of the work, in the accuracy of derivation, in the clearness of definition, in the common-sense rules that govern the spelling and pronunciation, in the helpful illustrations, and in the mechanical execution the work is unsurpassed. Its attractiveness, completeness, and value grow with every examination."

The Eminent Etymologist of Cambridge University.

Cambridge University, England: **Walter W. Skeat**, the Eminent Etymologist and Professor of Anglo-Saxon: "A spelling reform in the English language is certain to come, and Dr. March is a man thoroughly qualified to preside over this department of the Standard Dictionary."

A Distinct Advance in Lexicography.

University of Sydney, Australia: **Prof. Emil J. Trechmann, M.A., Ph.D.**: "Wonderfully complete and concise, a distinct advance in lexicography."

It Deserves all its English and American Commendations.

Princeton College: **Prof. J. O. Murray, D.D., LL.D.**: "I have no hesitation in pronouncing it most complete in all departments of lexicography. It deserves all the high commendations it has received in England and America."

G. W. Smalley, London, England (in New York Tribune): "*A distinctive and independent work, and will be frankly welcomed in England as well as in America. . . . Preeminently a dictionary for the public.*"

Henry Evans, D.D., Commissioner of National Education in Ireland: "*The Standard Dictionary affords proof of being second to none; and it has features of its own of the very highest merits.*"

Installed as the Household Oracle.

Johns Hopkins University: *William Hand Browne*, Professor of English Literature: "It worthily illustrates American scholarship. . . . It has already been installed as the household oracle."

Renders the Work Indispensable.

University of California: *Martin Kellogg*, President: "I am especially interested in the aid it gives to the reformed orthography. For all public libraries this one feature renders the work indispensable. The definitions seem to be concise and clear. The proper form of a word, and the usual meaning, are the two things most cared for by the majority of those who turn to a dictionary."

Especially Interested in the Treatment of Mispronunciations.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps [Ward]: "It is all that could be needed; it is much more than a dictionary; it will often take the place of cumbersome books of reference. I am especially interested in the treatment of mispronunciations."

Will Last While the English Language Remains Unchanged.

Harvard University: *Prof. Andrew Preston Peabody, LL.D.*, formerly also editor of the *North American Review*: "This dictionary will prove of invaluable service, and will last while the English language remains essentially unchanged. It may need supplements, but will not need to be rewritten for three or four generations."

12. Great care has been exercised to avoid the recognition of needless new terms—words coined by the caprice or mistaken judgment of this or that author. A Committee of representative scholars has passed upon new literary words before they were admitted into the Dictionary. The judgment of the scientific specialists has determined the admission or rejection of technical terms. Upon their decision, not a few technical terms recorded in other dictionaries have been rejected, some because they are obsolete, and others because they are so rarely used as to be comparatively valueless. This simple general rule of inclusion has been followed: *Omit no word found in a living book*—that is, in a book now read by any considerable number of people—and whose meaning is likely to be sought for in an English Dictionary. (See *Introductory*, Vol. I., p. viii.)

Why It Is the Dictionary for Teachers and Other Scholars.

Education, Boston: "While some may challenge the advisability of recording some of the words to which place has been given in the vocabulary of the Standard, there is little doubt that they were carefully considered before admission. Thus we note the words *demote*, *graciously*, and *trone* are stigmatized as rejected by the committee on new words. . . . We take great pleasure in recommending this new dictionary to teachers, students, and others because of the common sense plan on which it is based; because of the authoritative system of pronunciation it has adopted; because of its accurate and concise definitions; and because of the numerous and comprehensive tables and lists which are to be found sprinkled throughout its pages. . . . It surpasses any other dictionary."

Rules for Exclusion Most Exacting.

The Critic, New York: "The rules for the exclusion of useless words and phrases that have been followed are most exacting. . . . Newly coined literary terms have been carefully considered, first by the office editors and then by a special committee. . . . The illustrative quotations are not merely credited to the author, as in other American dictionaries, but their exact location, by edition, volume, chapter, page, etc., is added. This is an improvement which will be particularly appreciated by teachers and critical students. . . . Compound words are, for the first time in any English dictionary, treated on a scientific system, which, we think, will commend itself to scholars and critics. . . . The pictorial illustrations are well chosen and really definitive in character. . . . As a popular dictionary in compact form, the Standard surpasses all its predecessors in most respects."

Noted for its Thoroughness, Accuracy, and Convenience.

The School Journal, New York: "A committee of five representative scholars passed upon new words, other than scientific or technical, before they were admitted into the dictionary. . . . The Standard Dictionary is noted for its thoroughness, accuracy, and convenience of arrangement. . . . In scholarship it is fully up to the times."

The Great Detective Author Baffled.

A. Conan Doyle, the Eminent English Novelist, London, England: "It has become quite a joke with us that we cannot trip up this dictionary. We have several times been sure that we would, but have always failed."

Ireland's Superlative Endorsement.

The Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Ireland: "For scholarly accuracy, and exceptional fulness . . . it stands unrivalled. . . . Of other existing dictionaries with which we are acquainted, we know of none that can be compared with the Standard."

An English Echo that is Something More than an Echo.

The Echo, London, England: "There has been nothing like it since the world began. It beats creation. . . . A glance at any one of the thousands of new words in the new dictionary will suggest many things about the march of mind. . . . It is full of the minutest information, even about the most specialized subjects."

It Compels Scotch Eulogy.

The Glasgow Herald, Scotland: "It is impossible to speak of it in other than the highest terms of praise."

No Existing Work Equals It.

The Week, Toronto, Canada: "It matters not where we begin in the examination of this extraordinary work; at every point our satisfaction and admiration are excited. . . . We find in this new dictionary a brief and satisfactory explanation which seems to put an end to all doubt. . . . In conclusion we can only say that this dictionary is a wonder, and that it will meet the needs of the general student better than any other existing work."

It Goes Into Massachusetts Schools.

Flavel S. Thomas, M.D., LL.D., Hanson, Mass.: "I shall put it in our schools in place of Webster and Worcester. Schools and scholars cannot keep up with the times without the Standard Dictionary."

Consulted Most Frequently at Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian Institution: *G. Brown Goode*, Assistant Secretary: "Although I have all the other dictionaries, I turn to the Standard most frequently, since the fulness of its vocabulary, its compactness, and form make it exceedingly convenient as ready reference book."

Cambridge University's Strong Endorsement.

Cambridge University, England: *Prof. J. E. Sandys, Lit.D.*: "It is an admirable work and deserves to become famous on both sides of the Atlantic."

A Most Hearty Reception in Wales.

University College of Wales: *Prof. H. Ethé, M.A., Ph.D.*: "It appears to me, as to all to whom I have shown this magnificent book, a marvelous production."

In Every Department a Distinct Advance.

The Boston Daily Traveller: "In a dictionary which aims to combine the utmost scholarly precision with convenience for popular reference there are eight heads under which its value may be considered. These are completeness, arrangement, definitions, spelling, pronunciation, etymology, typographical features, and appendices. In scarcely one of these divisions does the Standard Dictionary, prepared by a corps of several hundred specialists, fail to record a distinct advance. **In point of completeness it is without a peer** in our language. . . . This increase [of words] has not been obtained by artificial means. On the contrary, extreme compression has been the watchword of the editors. Many obsolete words, slang terms, and dialectic expressions little used, have been omitted to make room for newcomers which represent substantial additions to the most widely spoken language in the world. . . . The chief value of a dictionary is undoubtedly in the accuracy and clearness of its definitions. In this regard the Standard Dictionary shows plainly its origin. **Its definitions are more than definitions.** They are in many cases condensed treatises. . . . The success of this dictionary is already assured."

Best Working Dictionary Published.

The Philadelphia Inquirer: ". . . Obsolete, foreign, dialectic, and slang words which swelled greatly the proportions of the Century Dictionary are only given place when real need seemed to demand it. The obsolete words used by Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Shakespeare, and other authors generally read are retained. In the retention of slang words judgment has been exercised to select only those which have already become a part of the language or which promise to do so. A further saving of space has been accomplished by omitting the etymologies of rare, archaic, obsolete, foreign, and dialectic words. . . . An intelligent effort has been made to reduce the disorder of compound words into something like system. . . . The editors have profited by the mistakes in method or execution of other dictionaries. . . . The Standard Dictionary is likely to prove the **best working dictionary yet published.**"

Charles Dudley Warner: "*It is a beautiful book of very high and exceptional merit. . . . It seems to me a sound and scholarly book, which makes such an appeal to practical use that it is bound to be popular.*"

University of Chicago: W. C. WILKINSON, Professor of Poetry and Criticism: "*An examination of this dictionary brought me under the influence of great enthusiasm of delight, surprise, and admiration. The proprietors have achieved a monumental success. My confident impression is that the editors have produced THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.*"

13. The source of a quotation used to verify or illustrate the meanings of words has been so indicated that it can be easily found—the name of the author and the title of the work, the volume, chapter, and page, and the name of the publisher and date of publication being given. (See *Introductory*. Vol. I., p. xii.) "Stock" dictionary quotations, that is, those that have done service so long in dictionaries, have been discarded, with few exceptions, and this because other quotations that serve the purpose as well or better have been found, often giving authority additional to that given in other dictionaries for the use of a word. This is a distinct gain to the student of words. It has been a Herculean task to select, locate, and verify exactly the tens of thousands of quotations used in the **Standard**. Nearly 100,000 volumes have been read for this purpose, nearly 500 readers participating in the labor. Practically all English literature from Chaucer's time to the present has been ransacked for this purpose.

Conspicuously Free from Drawbacks that Mark Other Dictionaries.

University of Pennsylvania: *Prof. D. G. Brinton, M.D., LL.D.*: "Some of the modern dictionaries are based upon antiquated etymologies and definitions, which it seems impossible for them to outgrow; others, again, show clearly the effect of hasty compilation and incomplete scholarship. The **Standard Dictionary** is conspicuously free from these drawbacks, and it cannot fail to command the admiration of the enlightened English-speaking public the world over."

The Whole Country Indebted to the Publishers of the Standard.

The New York Observer: ". . . In the matter of illustrative quotations great care has been exercised and good judgment shown. These have not been copied from other dictionaries, but have been selected for the work before us. So far as possible the quotations have been taken from the more modern English and American writers. . . . **An important point in defining** has been the refusal to define by synonyms. Few words are exact synonyms of others; but as **an authority upon synonyms** the work is most valuable. These are abundant and chosen with care, and the same may be said of the antonyms. . . . **The wealth of pictorial illustrations** makes the **Standard Dictionary** a treasure indeed. There are whole pages of colored pictures, and other pages of animals, coins, and other subjects of interest, not in color, but the work of experts in each particular line. . . . We recognize in the **Standard** a memorable example of the very best form of **American enterprise**. The whole country is indebted to the Funk & Wagnalls Company for making the United States the *locus* of such a fountain of philological erudition."

A Very Decided Gain.

The Springfield Republican, Mass.: ". . . A point of very decided gain is in giving with each quotation an exact reference to book, edition, and page, a matter in which the older lexicographers have been slack. A strong point is to be made of pronunciation, in which American dictionaries have been rather weak, and all disputed points are referred to a committee of 50 or more, natives of America, England, Canada, Australia, and India. In this way the provinciality of preceding dictionaries in the matter of orthoepy is supposed to be avoided. . . ."

A Big Thing in Literary Enterprise.

The Whitehall Review, London, England: "We have no hesitation in according it a first place in the big things of literary enterprise."

Princeton College: *Prof. Theodore W. Hunt, Lit.D.*: ". . . In a work of this kind, the scholars engaged on it are as important a factor as the plan itself. The cooperation of such scholars as March, Doremus, Newcomb, Harper, Balg, Harrison, etc., should ensure success. . . . Of the two dictionaries, the revision of Webster, and the **Standard**, the plan of the latter is the better one, and will better meet existing needs. It has the great virtue of being unique and independent. Three or four of its features are especially commendable:

- "1. Placing definitions before etymologies.
- "2. Giving the preference to present meanings.
- "3. Reducing technicalities to a minimum.
- "4. Giving due emphasis to phonetic spelling.
- "5. The treatment of quotations.

"These are all excellent features, and are found nowhere else in such good form. The editors have also avoided the extreme, as I regard it, of excessive quotations, illustrations, and cyclopedic matter. . . . It is a dictionary that will meet

the common needs of the people. The **Century** is a lexicographical luxury. The **Standard** will be **THE ENGLISH PEOPLE'S WORD BOOK**. The best criticism, however, of the dictionary that I can send is an acceptance blank. I am advising my students to procure it."

Of Very High and Exceptional Merit.

Charles Dudley Warner: "This volume of the **Standard Dictionary** at once attracts and pleases the eye by its elegant typography and the good taste of its binding. It is a beautiful book. . . . The careful examination I have been able to give this work convinces me of its very high and exceptional merit. It seems fully to deserve the approbation given it by scholars and specialists. I like its arrangement, its very full vocabulary, including so many derivative words and words brought recently into popular use, and its recognition of the progress in the sciences and in spelling reform. In this, as in its selection of quotations from modern writers, who use the language as it is to-day, it is intelligent and up to date. If our language is living, we must have a living dictionary; and I think, speaking generally, that its new features are admirable. The editor's have made, it seems to me, a sound and scholarly book, which makes, nevertheless, such an appeal to practical use that it is bound to be popular."

To Be a Favorite of the American People.

University of Minnesota: *Cyrus Northrop, LL.D.*, President: "Without doubt it will prove to be a favorite of the American people."

Great Praise from India.

University of Bombay: *H. M. Birdwood, M.A., LL.D.*, Vice-Chancellor, India: "I think you are much to be congratulated on its publication. It is splendidly got up and will certainly prove of great and general value in all English-speaking countries, and ought to make any further attempt at dictionary making unnecessary for the next 100 years. . . ."

In the Highest Sense up to Date.

Frances E. Willard, LL.D., President, World's W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.: "The **Standard Dictionary** is undoubtedly one of the great intellectual landmarks of the century, and best of all is, in the highest and most practical sense, up to date."

Columbia College Gives the Work Welcome.

Columbia College: *Prof. J. B. Moore*: "I congratulate the editors on the issuance of the **Standard Dictionary**. I hope they may have great success in the circulation of the work." *Prof. William Hallock*: "This work is a very valuable addition to my library."

14. In the definitions, special pains have been taken to make the work as thorough as possible, by presenting exact and recent meanings and distinctions, by giving a definite clue to the great departments and divisions of knowledge, and by making the general definitions comprehensive and exhaustive.

15. Each set of words has been defined or passed upon by a representative of the science or art, or of the handicraft, party, or class, or religious denomination, to which the terms respectively belong. The editors have been guided by the general thought: *The people to whom a term more especially belongs should have the right to say what they mean when they use that term.* But if the term is used by others in a hostile or different sense, this meaning also is given, as *absolution*, *indulgence* as used by Roman Catholics, *Danite*, *Mormonism* as used by Latter-Day Saints, *Protestantism*, *Socialism*; but in each case the definition is so marked that the inquirer may know which party it is that so uses the term. In this way no injustice is done to any party or class, and it is possible to be much more exact in definition. (See list of Church and other Class Editors in Vol. I., pp. iii-v, also in this Announcement.)

16. The absolute necessity, if definition is to be accurate, for having a trained specialist to define each class of words will be seen by an examination of the definitions of such words as *abalone* (mollusk), almost always defined erroneously as a shell, *ambassador*, *amble*, *American* (stock and tribe), *aluminum*, *bark*, *bacterium* (the illustrations for

General James Grant Wilson: "*The favorable impression received from an examination of the specimen pages of the Standard Dictionary is fully confirmed by a careful inspection of the first volume. . . . I deem it the best English dictionary published.*"

Julius H. Ward, Literary Editor Boston Daily Herald: "*I feel as if I had discovered one of the new agencies by which people are to be educated and the world is to be lifted.*"

which were drawn by T. Mitchell Prudden, leading American specialist on bacteriology), *bird, calendar, canter, constellation, coffee, craniometry, dog, element, geology, measure, metric, milk, satellite, steel, unit, water.*

Some words have each taken weeks of time, and some of the tables have each required months of labor. The ablest specialists that could be secured were engaged for the words, as Simon Newcomb, N. S. Shaler of Harvard, Max Müller of Oxford, R. Ogden Doremus, Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps of Yale, Frank H. Knowlton, Wm. R. Harper, Pres. of Chicago University, Hubert H. Bancroft, Theodore N. Gill; and the same is true of many other specialists in the list that runs up into the hundreds. In the fullest sense of the expression, the Dictionary is an intellectual collaboration. The entire English-speaking world has been laid almost literally under tribute. For this reason it has been thought not amiss to give the Dictionary the name STANDARD, in just recognition of the expert knowledge and authoritative scholarship of the editors of the various departments of the work.

The Joint Product of the Scholarship of the Age.

The New York Independent: "No expense and no pains have been spared, collaboration has been carried to the utmost limits, committees of consultation and reference have been formed and kept at work for every possible sub-department. Every American scholar who was known to possess special knowledge or ability of a kind likely to be useful in such a dictionary, was to be taken into the collaboration, and the final result was to come forth the joint product of the linguistic learning and lexical scholarship of the age. The result of the application of all this enterprise in the development of the dictionary has brought with it many advantages and resulted in certain gains which . . . show the work to be one of high utility, and in certain important respects superior to any of the other great works of popular English lexicography."

Rich in the Classification of Science.

The Boston Herald: ". . . A strong point in the Century was its treatment of science, but wherever it has been possible the Standard has developed this distribution of scientific knowledge in the definition of technical terms relating to all the branches of knowledge. This care in the definition of words is shown quite as much in general as in special definitions. . . . A notable feature of the new dictionary is the extent to which it has come under the control and guidance of experts. All dictionaries reach their perfection in this way, but the Standard seems to have been specially indebted to experts in different departments of knowledge for its accuracy and thoroughness and discrimination. . . . The Standard . . . is particularly valuable in the definition of scientific terms, and it is rich in its service in presenting the classification of the sciences. . . . It is not surprising that leading scholars and literary men all over the country have recognized the Standard with a growing sense of its value. It will find its way everywhere."

Definitions by Definitive Phrase—Not Alone by Synonyms.

The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, London, England: "Each special word, and each term specially used in any science, art, trade, party, or religious denomination, has been dealt with by a recognized representative of those so using such words, thus affording them the right to say in what sense they use them. As regards orthography, the Standard Dictionary is both **conservative and progressive**. . . . The definitions in this dictionary are **exceedingly well done**. Too often, even in the latest and best dictionaries, the definitions are little more than lists of synonyms. Should the reader find these as difficult to understand as the word they are quoted to explain, and turn to their places in the vocabulary for help, he will find the same set of terms repeated, until cross-searching is felt to be but motion without progress. From this fault the Standard Dictionary has striven to keep free. **Its definitions really explain and illumine the meaning.** . . . Tens of thousands of the quotations give freshness to the pages and new authority to the definitions. The quotations range from Chaucer to the present day."

A Systematic Treatment of the Sciences.

The Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg, Pa.: "The different parts of each science are so treated that the student can easily trace the definition of all its branches, and have before him the full meaning of the science."

Clear and Succinct.

The New Orleans Picayune: "The definitions are given clearly and succinctly."

An English Educationalist Much Impressed with the Work.

J. G. Fitch, LL.D., Department of Education, London, England: "I am much impressed with the excellence of its plan and arrangement, and with the amount of skill and labor which have been expended on it."

Contains Inexhaustible Treasures.

Columbia College: Prof. E. D. Perry, Ph.D.: "It is certainly a mine of information, wherein the inexhaustible treasures are most invitingly displayed to view."

The Best of English Dictionaries.

General James Grant Wilson: "The favorable impression received from an examination of the specimen pages of the Standard Dictionary is fully confirmed by a careful inspection of the first volume. Many of its new features are admirable. . . . I deem it the best English dictionary published."

A Golden Opinion from the Golden Shore.

University of California: Prof. G. H. Howison, LL.D.: "I think that its contents will long stand the test of time and criticism, and justify the title which has been chosen for the work."

Original Features of Highest Merit.

Henry Evans, D.D., Commissioner of National Education, Ireland: "The Standard Dictionary is second to none, and has features of its own of the very highest merit."

Most Comprehensive and Valuable of Dictionaries.

The Lutheran Observer: ". . . It is the **most comprehensive and valuable work of its kind** that has yet appeared. It is an enduring monument of American enterprise and scholarship, and reflects the highest honor upon both."

Why Much More Exact in Definition than other Works of the Kind.

The Detroit Free Press: "The people to whom a term more especially belongs should have the right to say what they mean when they use that term. . . . In this way no injustice is done to any party or class, and it is possible to be much more exact in definition. . . . It is a most complete and valuable work."

An Intellectual Collaboration.

The Chicago Evening Post: "**In the full sense of the term the Standard Dictionary is an intellectual collaboration.** . . . It is obvious that if definition is to be accurate each species of words must be defined by a specialist trained in the lore of that species. . . . The structure they [Editors of the Standard] are raising is built upon the soundest principles; it will be *facile princeps* among the word-books of the English-speaking races. Well does it deserve the name of STANDARD."

The Work of Men Thoroughly Equipped.

The Examiner and Times, Manchester, Eng.: "The editors were selected from the front rank of American and English scholars. Indeed it may be said that the dictionary is the work of men thoroughly equipped in the school of science, literature, and art, and of experts in the various handicrafts and trades. . . . The dictionary is destined to hold a prominent place for many years to come."

The Great Thunderer Pleased.

The London Times: "Well conceived and skilfully compiled."

One of the Most Extraordinary Features of the Age.

The Bookseller, London: "When one comes to examine more closely into the work, the vast accessions to English terminology that it contains, **the carefulness of its definitions,** the exhaustive list of its meanings of words, the accuracy with which technical and scientific subjects are treated—one is not surprised at the scale upon which the *Standard Dictionary* was planned and is being carried through. . . . This is certainly one of the most extraordinary features of the age. . . . He [the Englishman] cannot do better than make use of the admirable and comprehensive book of reference offered him in the *Standard Dictionary*."

The Best Dictionary of the English Language.

Charles Morris, Author, Philadelphia: "I think the Standard Dictionary the best dictionary of the English language at present on the market. Certainly, the system followed of engaging a large number of specialists upon the work, and of obtaining in addition information from authors and from others from all parts of the country should go far toward making it complete and correct."

Definitions Clear, Complete, Exhaustive.

The Chautauquan: "All the definitions are clear, complete, exhaustive, and yet so thoroughly systematized and so well arranged is the plan adopted, that the whole is to be comprised in two volumes."

San Francisco Call: "*Up to the present day there never has been a compilation so perfect and complete.*"

Harvard University: PROF. N. S. SHALER, D.S.: "*The Standard Dictionary will remain an enduring monument to the labor of its editors. I believe that it will come into general use in this community.*"

Worthy of Any Age or Country.

Maryville College: *Samuel W. T. Boardman, D.D., LL.D.*, President: "Without disparagement to any other work, this is certainly an honor to American enterprise, talent, industry, and scholarship. It is worthy of any age or country; and could not have been produced in an earlier age. It is a vast thesaurus of the results of every science known to man; illustrated with every advantage of which I have [knowledge. It is another of many achievements which place us as a nation on an equality with the foremost of the world."

As Scientific and Accurate as Modern Ingenuity Can Make It.

Journal of Education, Boston: "This is a most noteworthy production, as scientific and accurate as modern ingenuity and enterprise can make it."

A Work of the Highest Scholarship.

The Atlas, Algiers: "Its authority and undisputed intrinsic merit class it at once as a work of the highest order of scholarship, calling enthusiastic praise from the learned world. It is actually considered a recognized specialist for every department of knowledge, and will, no doubt, prove a first favorite with educators."

A University of Itself.

Benjamin G. Smith, Treasurer of the American Pomological Society: "It surpasses by a long distance all previous efforts. It must be very dear, especially to all lovers of agricultural, horticultural, and botanical pursuits. In this department it is a 'university' of itself."

An Out-and-Out New Product.

Brown University: *E. Benjamin Andrews, D.D., LL.D.*, President: "I believe that this dictionary essentially fulfils the high ideal of its projectors. It is an out-and-out new product, and not, like our old dictionaries, the result of patching and amendment, little by little, the different pieces often added by many, many minds."

Most Perfect Dictionary Ever Made in Any Language.

A. G. Wilkinson, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Office; formerly Professor of Languages, University of Missouri, etc: "Its general arrangement of matter is so vastly superior that I can hardly say enough in its praise. . . . I congratulate the editors on the most perfect dictionary ever made in any language, and I have them and consult them in six different languages almost daily."

17. In the vocabulary, only proper names or proper terms derived from them have been printed with initial capital letters, thus enabling any one to determine at a glance whether a word is to be written with an initial capital or with a small letter.

An Honest and Thorough Piece of Work.

The Sunday School Times: ". . . In the vocabulary, nouns not proper are printed with small initial letters—a wise course, notwithstanding the contrary usage of the New English and Webster's International. . . .

"In general, 'A Standard Dictionary' of the English Language is an **honest and thorough piece of work.** It well illustrates the wise study of actual good use as tested and attested by a consensus of authority, showing the weight of opinion. . . ."

A Work that Should be on the Reference-Table of Every School and College.

Swarthmore College: *Ex-President Edward H. Magill, LL.D.*, Professor of French Language and Literature: "We have been expecting the great dictionary for the people, and it is obvious that we are not to be disappointed. . . . It should be on the reference-table of every school and college in the land, as well as upon the shelves of all our great libraries."

The Standard—the Ultimate Appeal.

William Jewell College: *Prof. J. R. Eaton, M.A., Ph.D.*: "I have examined with infinite pleasure and increased admiration Volume I. of the Standard Dictionary. I am rejoiced to find how grandly it fulfills the sentiment I expressed to the publishers months ago, that it would indeed be the STANDARD not only in name, but in deed and in truth—the ultimate appeal."

And this is Immortality!

Iowa State Agricultural College: *W. H. Wynn*, Ex-President: "The editor of this work has made himself immortal."

It Comes Nearest to the Ideal.

M. J. Savage, D.D., Boston, Mass.: "It is more convenient for use than Worcester's or Webster's . . . more condensed and less costly than the six-volume Century—up to the best in scholarship—the two usable volumes come nearer to the ideal of what the thousands of American readers really require."

Will Occupy the First Place for Many Years to Come.

B. O. Flower, Editor of *The Arena*: "Its superiority over other works of its class is seen in every characterizing feature of a dictionary, it is full and comprehensive on the one hand, and yet so carefully edited and arranged as to eliminate useless or unnecessary expressions. . . . The more I have examined this work, the more have I been impressed with the belief that it will occupy the first place among dictionaries of the English-speaking world for many years to come."

A High Rank Among the Most Authoritative Works.

New York Times: "So packed with information about the words of our language as to give it a high rank among the most authoritative works of its class."

All that a First-rate Dictionary Should Be.

Amherst College: *Prof. Arthur L. Kimball, Ph.D.*: "It is . . . explicit in definition, . . . all that a first-rate dictionary should be."

Hailed with Delight by the English-speaking People Over All the World.

Hon. Stephen Thrasher, of Mississippi: "I regard it as the most extensive and most complete work of the kind ever published. The definitions are simple, plain, and exhaustive without the use of any superfluous language. It will be of immense benefit to a proper and correct understanding of our language. The Standard Dictionary is a great contribution to the literature of both continents, and will be hailed with delight by scholars and English-speaking people over all the world."

It Bears the Name Standard with Propriety.

University of Michigan: *Calvin Thomas*, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures: "To say that I am pleased with it is quite too weak an expression. I am delighted; and I feel sure, that as the public becomes acquainted with it, it will bear its name with propriety."

18. The treatment of synonyms and antonyms is a characteristic feature of the Dictionary. It is believed that this part of the work will be of very general interest and value. (See *Introductory*, Vol. I., p. xii.)

19. Examples showing the proper use of prepositions have been freely supplied. (See page 41 of this Announcement.)

Illustrates Clearly the Shades of Differences in So-called Synonyms.

The Cleveland Plaindealer: ". . . Another special feature is the list of synonyms, antonyms, and prepositions following the other information concerning a large number of words, with the illustrations of the shades of meaning distinguishing the proper use of the synonyms . . . new words that have come into use within the last three or four years have been admitted and defined. . . .

The "up to date" character of the work is also illustrated by the cut under bicycle. In the Century the old high wheel type is the only one shown; in the Standard three of the latest types are given, including the ladies' pneumatic tire safety."

Will Never Need Another Dictionary to Help Him Out.

The Times Democrat, New Orleans: ". . . He who has the Standard at his elbow to refer to for the meaning, pronunciation, or derivation of a word, or for its compounds, synonyms, antonyms, or phrase use, **will never need another dictionary to help him out.**"

Commands the Unqualified Admiration of Great Scotch Critics.

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, Scotland: "In this age of great dictionaries it was to be expected that American enterprise would do its 'level best' to produce the greatest. . . . The completed first volume—a massive and beautiful tome—has **more claims on admiration than it is possible to mention.** . . . Of the care and labour which has been bestowed on its preparation every page and every article give evidence, as also of the thorough and universal erudition which has been laid under contribution. The learning of the editor-in-chief and his immediate colleagues has been supplemented by that of specialists in every department, British, Australian, and so on, as well as American. Learning has found an excellent handmaiden in ingenuity and invention. The plan,

Henry Bradley, President of the English Philological Society and Assistant Editor of the New England Dictionary [Murray's]: "*I formed a very favorable impression of the plan and workmanship of the Standard Dictionary from the specimen pages.*"

method, and ingenious devices adopted to secure comprehensiveness in little space and **give unequalled ease of reference**, and even new facilities for finding rubrics and turning over the pages, call for admiration. The articles have all the features common in the best modern dictionaries, and some that give distinction. Among the latter may be mentioned the treatment of synonyms and antonyms, and the directions as to the proper use of prepositions after certain words and phrases. In this and many other points the Standard Dictionary will prove itself eminently useful."

Uncommonly Compact and Convenient in Form.

The Philadelphia Times: "... The definitions are unusually concise, and at the same time seem to discriminate carefully the various uses of the word. . . . It is certainly comprehensive, uncommonly compact and convenient in form."

Yale University is Pleased.

Yale University: *Timothy Dwight, LL.D.*, President: "I value the Standard Dictionary very highly."

No Limit to Scottish Approval.

Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser, Glasgow, Scotland: "We cannot praise this word-book too highly."

As Useful in Britain as in America.

The Dundee Advertiser, Dundee, Scotland: "The dictionary will be quite as useful, and should be as popular, in Britain as in America."

Great English Medical Experts Most Highly Commend.

The Lancet, London, England: "The work is wonderfully good, . . . it leaves nothing to be desired."

Ohio Wesleyan University: *J. W. Bushford*, President: "After a comparison of many words, I am quite convinced that the Standard surpasses the Century Dictionary in careful and accurate definition of words and in its illustrations, as well as the number of words defined." Later: "I say more emphatically than ever before that it is by far the best dictionary in the English language, and I want it for constant reference."

Admiration at Johns Hopkins University.

Johns Hopkins University: *Prof. E. H. Speiker*: "It deserves to become what you have fittingly named it: 'The Standard Dictionary of the English Language.'" *Prof. Geo. H. Williams*: "I feel sure that it will find a wide field for usefulness."

Hope at the Chicago University that the Dictionary May Lead the Dictionary World.

University of Chicago: *Prof. Ira M. Price*: "Its condensed comprehensive clearness puts it on the top round of the ladder. It's a gem in method, make-up, and appearance. . . . May it take the van as the legitimate leader of the Dictionary world."

University of Dublin Joins in the Universal Approval.

University of Dublin (Ireland): *Prof. Edward Dowden*, Professor of English Literature: "I do not think there can be two opinions as to the character of the work. I had formed high expectations of the dictionary, and they are fulfilled. It is a vast storehouse of exact and well-ordered information."

Convenient, Accurate, Up to Date.

Leland Stanford Junior University: *David T. Jordan*, President: "I find it compact, convenient, and accurate, and the array of names of the persons engaged in its preparation is sufficient guarantee that it is up to date."

It Has Subjected the Language to Microscopic Scrutiny.

Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D., LL.D.: "The loving respect with which every particle of the language is treated, and the microscopic scrutiny to which it is subjected, and its final dues accorded at the hands of the learned men who know it best, are worthy of all praise. 'Tis a pity this galleon has to be launched under these gloomy financial skies, but it is victualled for a voyage round the English-speaking world, and it will soon be in sunshine."

The Great Pacific Coast Historian Thinks It the Best of all Dictionaries.

Hubert H. Bancroft, Ph.D., LL.D., the Eminent Historian, San Francisco, Cal.: "I cannot too strongly express my appreciation of the Standard Dictionary. My admiration increases as time passes. For general and universal use it is superior to all others, and even, in my judgment, for students and scholars it has no equal."

Most Complete, Scholarly, and Remarkable Book of its Kind Ever Issued.

Vassar College: *Prof. W. B. Dwight, M.A.*, Poughkeepsie, New York: "You have reason to be proud of the achievement; there can be no hesitation in saying that it is the most complete, scholarly, advanced, and remarkable book of its kind ever issued; and that it is not only an honor to its publishers but to the nation."

A Judgment from the Summit of Four Score and Ten Years.

General Neal Dow, Portland, Me.: "I have three other unabridged dictionaries in my library, but I consider this one of yours more desirable than all of them."

20. For the first time, it is thought, in dictionary-making, an attempt has been made to reduce the compounding of words to a scientific system—an attempt rendered necessary by the extraordinary confusion in literary and lexicographic usage. The thoughtful consideration of scholars is invited to this special feature of the Dictionary. (See Vol. I, pp. xv, xvi.)

21. To avoid the confusion that often arises, especially in a dictionary, by using the hyphen for the divisions of both compound and simple words, the German double hyphen has been used in hyphenated compounds.

Does Away with Much Confusion.

The Hartford Courant: "... Yet another feature calling for praise is the attempt to systemize the use of hyphenated words. Compound and simple nouns are distinguished by the use of the German double hyphen, which is reserved for the loosely joined attributes, thus doing away with much confusion commonly to be noted in hyphen use, every writer being a law unto himself. . . . It may be cheerfully commended and welcomed as a real addition to modern lexicography. It is the best people's dictionary that has yet appeared. . . ."

An Intelligent Principle Intelligently Followed.

From the Sunday School Times: "... No two writers, probably, would agree as to the hyphenization of any fifty words taken at random; but certainly all will admit that too much irregularity and inconsistency is commonly found in this matter. The German double hyphen is here employed for actual compounds, as against consolidated words, temporarily divided at the end of lines. The editor of this department of work in the dictionary (Mr. Teall), has gone on the principle that words should not be hyphenated unless absolutely necessary, and that, in particular, "no expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphenated or solid) without change of sense." This is an intelligent principle, and it has intelligently been followed."

Never a Compilation so Accurate and so Complete.

The San Francisco Call: "... No writer or reader of English books has passed unnoticed the varying usage in the formation of compound words. Should one write 'paper-knife, paperknife, or paper knife; corn-field, cornfield, or corn field?' . . . Three rules in regard to compound forms have been followed as closely as possible all through the dictionary. The first rule is that 'all words should be separate when used in regular grammatical relation or construction'; the second, that 'abnormal association of words generally indicates unification in sense, and hence compounding in form,' and the third that 'no expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one without a change of sense.' These rules seem to cover the whole question, and offer a means of reaching a uniform method of writing compound words. . . . It seems as if no means of securing accuracy had been neglected, and an examination of the pages in its various stages shows what a high degree of correctness the dictionary has attained. . . . Disputed spellings and pronunciations, as already stated, are laid before a special committee of philologists, who mark their preferences. These are submitted for final judgment to Professor F. A. March. By this method will be given a value to the spelling and pronunciation that has never been attained before in any dictionary. . . . Up to the present day there never has been a compilation so perfect and complete. It not only meets all modern requirements, but its innovation and changes seem to lead the way to the reform in the construction of the language which inevitably must come. If the great features of a dictionary, simplicity, accuracy, and comprehensiveness, the Standard undoubtedly takes the first rank. . . . It is the Standard Dictionary of the English Tongue."

A. C. Unsworth, San Francisco, Cal., (Mr. A. C. Unsworth, of the *San Francisco Call*, is a graduate of the University of Oxford, and was formerly attached to one of the French faculties. For several years he has held the chair of Rhetoric and Literature at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and has been employed for years in lexicographic work.) While according full credit to the

Prof. Charles E. Munroe, formerly Chemist to the Torpedo Corps of the U. S. Navy: "*I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the fulness, accuracy, and completeness of the Standard Dictionary. . . . Everything about the work fully justifies the title STANDARD so fitly given.*"

Edward Stanwood, Managing editor of *The Youth's Companion*, Boston: "*We have selected the Standard as the dictionary for the use of the proof-reader in his own room.*"

Century, says, that "in definition the Standard is far superior. . . . Space and time would be required to give anything like an adequate idea of the merits of the Standard Dictionary. Suffice it to say that it comes as near to being the 'ideal dictionary' as is possible for man's work at this period of development to be."

University of Michigan: *Prof. Thomas M. Cooley, LL.D.*, ex-Chairman Interstate Commerce Committee: "This system of compounding is a work of wonderful care and industry. . . . The dictionary is accurate as well in the general principles it lays down as in the rules derived therefrom, and also in the application of those rules. . . . I think the dictionary justifies its name—STANDARD."

Satisfaction at Harvard University.

Harvard University: *Prof. Clement L. Smith, LL.D.*: "I anticipate great satisfaction from the use of the work for many years to come."

Adapted for Scholars and for the Masses.

Prof. V. L. Conrad, D.D., LL.D., Editor of *Lutheran Observer*: "I congratulate the publishers and editors on the remarkable success of their great undertaking. The Standard is a complete thesaurus of the English language, adapted not only for the learned, but also for general popular use."

A Great Boon to the Millions, and Very Useful to the Scholar.

William C. Winslow, Ph.D., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Boston, Vice-President for United States of the Egypt Exploration Fund, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Archeological Institute, etc.: "The Standard Dictionary is a great boon to the millions, while very useful to the scholar for constant reference. Its definitions and etymologies in archeological, anthropological, ethnological, and like topics, seem to me to be clear, precise, and accurate."

An Early Commendation of the Editor of the Department of Compounds.

W. J. Rolfe, M.A., D.L., Cambridge, Mass.: "The plan of the work is excellent, and, if carried out as proposed, the dictionary will be unquestionably the best one-volume book of its class ever prepared. I am particularly glad to learn that you propose to pay special attention to the compound (hyphenated and other) words, and you could not do better, I think, than to call in the aid of Mr. Teall, whose book I have read with much interest."

The Severest of English Critics Commends the Treatment of Compounds.

The Athenæum, London, England: "Its vocabulary is the most encyclopedic that has ever been compiled. The treatment of compounds is systematic and, on the whole, satisfactory. . . . The use of a distinctive hyphen for compounds is an excellent idea, and ought to become universal. . . . The illustrative quotations are to a great extent fresh, but are mostly modern. . . . Some of the pictorial illustrations are admirable; notably the plates of various breeds of dogs, domestic fowls, and horses, and the colored plate of gems."

And the Second Volume is Better than the First—The Editors are Growing Men.

U. S. Geological Survey: *F. W. Clarke*, Washington, D. C.: "I am delighted. . . . If the second volume equals the first the editors will be entitled to all manner of congratulations."

It will Occupy the Field.

McCormick Theological Seminary (Chicago): *Prof. Herrick Johnson*: "It bids fair to take the field for general popular use."

A Celebrated Weather Bureau Expert who can Discern more than the Signs of the Sky.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau: *Prof. M. W. Harrington*, Washington, D. C.: "I think it will prove far the most useful and interesting English dictionary extant."

Indispensable to English.

Hamilton College: "*Prof. M. W. Stryker*, President: "An indispensable part of any English apparatus."

A Discriminating Judgment from the Best of Living American Critics.

Edmund Clarence Stedman: "I see at a glance that it is the most inclusive and scholarly of recent English dictionaries contained in not more than two volumes."

22. By a system of grouping applied to the names of coins, fruits, flowers, measures, and weights, the facts concerning this class of words have been given with very great fulness. Under *constellation*, Professor Simon Newcomb has given the names and locations of all the constellations. Under *stars* the same editor has given the names of all the fixed stars larger than the 3d or 4th magnitude, that have names. Under *apple* are given the names, qualities, and habitat of over 300 varieties. See also *stocks and tribes*, under the word *American*; the list of barks and their uses under the word *bark*; also under *coin*, see a complete list of coins (a table that required nearly a year of time, and almost unlimited correspondence and research); also a list of chemical elements under *clement*; under *man* is Professor D. G. Brinton's classification of the races of mankind based upon ethnological grounds; under *measure* are given the names of upward of 800 different measures, the country in which they are used, the class (liquid, dry, etc.), national equivalents, United States and British equivalents, and metric equivalents; under *order* are the names of the orders of chivalry, the country, when founded, and the reputed founder. See also a very satisfactory list of precious and ornamental stones under *stone*, etc. Comparison with other dictionaries will show how few, comparatively, of these words have been given heretofore. (See Vol. II., p. 2108 for partial list of principal groups, etc.)

U. S. Patent Office: *A. G. Wilkinson, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.*, a Principal Examiner since 1869. Formerly Professor of Languages, University of Missouri: "I congratulate the editors on the most perfect dictionary ever made in any language and I have them and consult them in six different languages almost daily. The subject matter of the Standard Dictionary, readily expandable into five or six volumes, is condensed without loss into a convenient two."

"In my own special field the Standard is excellent in this respect, and so far as I know, it is therein unique, as it gives not only synonyms and antonyms, but it groups in sets the words that belong together. The old dictionaries do this in a few examples, as 'ship,' the human body, etc., but the Standard makes a *point* of these groupings. The specialist will be very thankful for this. The high authority of this dictionary is one of its most important features. Being several years later than any other similar publication, and more distinctively the work of specialists in all departments of the language, its superiority in this respect cannot be questioned. I should give it the preference on all disputed points."

The Plan Obviously Convenient.

New York Tribune: "An extremely interesting feature of the new Dictionary is the table under notable words. For example under the head of *coffee* all the varieties of the plant are identified by their commercial names and descriptions. . . . The plate giving examples of ancient *coins* is only one of those which add beauty to the volume. The colored plates are attractive. . . . The plan of collecting complex words under the head of the prefix with which they are formed is obviously convenient."

Unquestionable Ability of its Makers.

New York Tribune: London letter by G. W. S. [G. W. Smalley, the Tribune's very able London correspondent]: "The Standard Dictionary is useful. It has the great advantage of being the latest. . . . It profits by the unquestionable ability and industry of its makers, both of which must be evident to every student. . . . In matters which are . . . lexicographical—etymologies, definitions, quotations, synonyms, and many more—it strives to justify its name. . . . It is printed with admirable clearness, on good paper, from well cut type, and in black ink. These are no light merit in a book meant to be consulted quickly. . . . I will end with the ending sentence of a long review in *The Chronicle*, which is no mean authority: 'The Standard Dictionary is most creditable to American enterprise and scholarship, and it will take an honored and useful place on a handy shelf by the busy man's desk. It is a distinctive and independent work, and will be frankly welcomed in England as well as America.' The notice from which that is an extract is a critical one as many others are critical, but that only enhances the value of this testimony to the merit of the Standard Dictionary. . . . Criticism whether general or special, does not call its utility in question, and if it did the public might be trusted to discover that this is preeminently a dictionary for the public."

Its Many Good Features.

The Outlook [Christian Union], N. Y.: " . . . Another good feature is the plan of classifying under a general group-name very comprehensive vocabularies, thus making reference and comparison easy. An instance of this is the elaborate list of coins, embracing all important ancient and modern coins, with their value in

Amherst College: **JULIUS H. SEELYE, LL.D., Ex-President**: " . . . *It is worthy of its name, and I congratulate the editors upon having so successfully attained their very high ideal.*"

The New York Observer: "It cannot fail to secure for its publishers the lasting gratitude of literary men. The whole country is their debtor for making the United States the locale of such a work."

American and English money; . . . saves space and makes possible the Standard's **unrivalled fulness of vocabulary**. . . **The definitions are, as a rule, models of terse and perspicuous English.** A comparison of the Standard's definitions with those of its principal predecessors shows an improvement in very many cases, either in the direction of greater clearness or of sharper distinctions. . . . That perplexing subject, the **compounding of words, has received more scientific treatment than in any other dictionary.**"

As Useful in England as in America.

The Dundee Advertiser, Scotland: ". . . To indicate the plan pursued by the editors, we take at random, the word 'horse.' Under this we find first a full definition of the word and a consideration of the principal distinctive features of the animal's anatomy. Following this there is a long and exhaustive list of compounds formed with the word—such as horse-artillery, horse-box, horse-finch, horse-pistol—each with its meaning tersely expressed. In addition, there is a page of excellent engravings of representative types of horses. This shows the complete nature of the dictionary. Small engravings of good quality are scattered throughout the volume in great profusion, and many full pages of sketches are also included. . . . Although the dictionary is an American production, still the English spelling of words is in all cases given in addition to that in use in the United States, and the dictionary will be quite as useful, and should be as popular, in Britain as in America."

An Easily Consulted Authority.

The Toronto Globe: "It would be difficult to speak in words of too high commendation of the elaborateness and quality of the work. . . . In the matter of grouping derived words around their primitives, a great many compound words, that needed only the briefest definition, have been brought under the chief word from which they were derived, and defined by a single phrase to suit each. This is **convenient and comprehensive**, and, besides saving the time of the one who consults the dictionary, saves space for the new words, which science and industrial activity are constantly adding to the language. In developing this feature of compounding, the Standard has made a decided advance upon the Century, in which it was first introduced. In its special features, the new work furnishes a great deal of information that it would be exceedingly difficult to find anywhere else. . . . Again, the word 'constellation' is used to give a table of the constellations in both hemispheres, with the limits of their right ascension and declination, and the number of stars which they contain. Then, under the heading of 'elements,' a table is furnished of the chemical elements, which gives one in brief the facts about them. Under the word 'degree' the list of degrees conferred by universities and other educational institutions all over the world is given. In the first volume there are nearly a hundred of these comprehensive statements in illustrations, groups, and tables, which are of a unique character, and bring together a great amount of authoritative and verified information in a classified form, where it is easily consulted. . . ."

Must take Immediate Rank as the Best.

Julius H. Ward, Literary Editor of The Boston Daily Herald: "It is a great and joyous surprise which I have experienced in studying Volume I. of the Standard Dictionary and trying to reach an estimate of its merits. I feel as if I had discovered one of the new agencies by which people are to be educated and the world is to be lifted. I had no idea that the editors were doing such a good piece of work. It seems to me that they have produced a dictionary which must take immediate rank as the best working dictionary for busy people on a large scale that has yet been produced. I like the spirit of progress that they have displayed, and I believe that they have furnished England and America with a work of very great value."

Possibly an Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Edward Everett Hale, D.D.: "It is the blessing of our breakfast-table. This dictionary does great credit to the firm and to the compilers."

Easy to see its Great Triumph.

Vanderbilt University: W. M. Baskerville, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature: "It is a work which is by reason of its many excellent features destined to win great popularity and success. It is *multum in parvo*. Scholarly, scientific, accurate, comprehensive, full, it will meet the wants of all classes. It is easy to see that it will become the great single-volume dictionary of the English language."

"Sparkles with Nuggets of Golden Thoughts."

College of the City of New York: Prof. R. Ogden Doremus: "What an amount of condensed brain-work it represents! It sparkles with nuggets of golden thoughts, and will prove a blessing to the civilized world."

Complete, yet not Cumbersome.

The Chicago Daily Mail: ". . . There is every promise that the volumes will prove a useful acquisition to seekers after information on that complicated subject, the English language. **The definitions are lucid and terse,**

conveying, as is the function of a dictionary, the information which they contain at a glance. The systematization of derivatives is carried out with care, and such quotations as are given add completeness to the work without rendering it cumbersome. . . ."

Original and Ingenious—Superb—Superior.

Joseph Cook's Boston Monday Lecture, February 5, 1894: "I hold in my hand the Standard Dictionary, issued lately in New York. This is the first volume. . . . Cooperation of great committees embracing hundreds of our best experts in language, has made it in **several respects superior to all its rivals.** It has a richer vocabulary than any dictionary thus far published. It is claimed that there are three hundred thousand words in this book, and only about two hundred and twenty-five thousand in any other dictionary. It is encyclopedic in an unsurpassed degree. It is superbly illustrated. Its grouping of compound words is original and ingenious."

Simply Amazing.

Wellesley College: Prof. Wm. H. Willcox: "I must say that I am exceedingly well pleased. . . . The amount of work that must have been put into it is simply amazing, while the condensations that has brought the results of that work into ready appropriation grows more and more wonderful as my familiarity with the work increases. . . . The volume speaks for itself more highly than any one can speak for it."

A Strong Approval from the British Museum.

British Museum: F. G. Kenyon, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, England: "It is indeed a splendid volume, and in addition to the ordinary characteristics of a dictionary it contains much of the information of an encyclopedia. It will be invaluable as a book of reference."

The Most Splendid Creation of American Enterprise, Genius, and Learning.

Col. J. B. Killebrew, M.A., Ph.D., Nashville, Tenn.: "I regard it as the most splendid creation of American enterprise, genius, and learning, and I am sure it will be quoted as long as the English language is spoken and written upon the earth."

High-Water Mark Reached—Will Supersede all Others.

The Evangelical Churchman, Toronto, Ontario, Canada: "The high-water mark in dictionary construction has been reached. The 'Standard' is far in advance of any similar work. It occupies a unique and unapproachable position, and will assuredly receive an enthusiastic welcome everywhere. A copy of it should be placed in every school and in every house in the land. . . . The Standard Dictionary is a magnificent work, a complete thesaurus of our language, which must at once supersede all others. . . ."

An Able Yale University Critic Comments.

Yale University: Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, LL.D.: "Its contents are as valuable as its make-up and appearance are attractive."

It Covers the Field.

The Christian Advocate, New York: "Whoever has it, if he has no more, will seldom find anything in English beyond his understanding, so far as words can give it."

The Fullest and Most Modern of Dictionaries, It Stands Without a Rival.

The Christian Commonwealth, London, England: "It is impossible to overestimate the value of such a work as the 'Standard Dictionary.' It is not only the fullest and most modern of all the dictionaries we have seen, but its arrangement is such that for conveniences in use **it stands without a rival.** . . . In every respect it is a decided improvement on even such dictionaries as Webster's and the Century. . . . The work is a monument of intelligent industry, scholarly research, and patient labor. We do not doubt that the dictionary will be welcomed in this country as heartily as it has been in the United States, for it undoubtedly deserves the high commendations it has received from scholars both in Europe and America."

Australia also is Satisfied with the Work.

University of Sidney: Prof. Emil J. Trechmann, Australia: "Wonderfully complete and concise, and a distinct advance in lexicography."

23. A purpose that has been kept constantly in mind is to supply a standard to aid in securing uniformity in syllabication and the dividing of words at the ends of lines by printers. There is no good reason why "turn-over" words should not be divided exactly the same as in pronunciation.

Columbia College: PROF. R. A. TODD: "I am exceedingly pleased with its fulness, condensation, accuracy, and completeness. Its mechanical execution is a delight to the artistic sense."

Journal of Education, Boston: "*This is a most noteworthy production, as scientific and accurate as modern ingenuity and enterprise can make it. . . . It will make the world its debtor, and all who write must praise it ever more.*"

**Selected for the Proofreader in the Office of the
Youths' Companion.**

Edward Stanwood, Managing Editor *Youths' Companion*: "The first volume of the Standard Dictionary has been in constant use in our office since it was received, and has proved extremely useful. We have selected the *Standard* as the dictionary for the use of the proof-reader in his own room."

**Meets the Requirements of Compositors and
Proofreaders.**

The Inland Printer, Chicago: "The Standard Dictionary will be welcomed as solving many of the difficulties of both proof-reader and compositor. . . . It will win favor on its merits. . . . The work is especially calculated to meet the requirements of printers. . . . We compliment the editors on its manifold perfections."

Uniformly Consistent.

The Brooklyn Times: "Questions of syllabication arise in practical printing only at the end of the line of type. In general, the compositor who feels that he has not only a trade but an art endeavors to avoid breaking a word at the end of the line, but there are cases where it is not to be avoided. A late dictionary, one that holds a very high reputation, has this sample of inconsistency in two succeeding words: 'is-land' and 'is-lander.' Such inconsistency does not appear in the Standard, and in general it is to be noted that its system of syllabication is based on the principle which shall most uniformly assist the reader in carrying the sense from line to line."

The Execution of the Work Superb.

The Brooklyn Eagle: "A truly splendid addition to the pictorial lexicography of to-day. . . . The vocabulary of this fine lexicon is unusually full. Important questions of spelling and pronunciation have come before no less than fifty philologists. . . . A special treatment of synonyms and antonyms; syllabication modified for the proper division of words at the end of the line in printing, the turn-over being made identical with the pronouncing division. These and many other features add to the . . . superb execution of the work."

More Emphatic than Spurgeon's Overcoat Comparison.

C. W. O. Nyce, Marlton, N. J.: "To say we are delighted, but tamely expresses our joy in the possession of this literary treasure. Spurgeon said sell your coat and buy Matthew Henry's Commentary. I say mortgage or pawn the Commentary to get the 'Standard.' Sometimes I feared (before the book came) it might be awkward work to change from Webster, but I find it not so. There would be no risk to say to any person of judgment, buy the Standard and if you don't say you get more than your money, keep the book and I'll refund the price."

**Its Characteristic Features make it the Best of
Dictionaries.**

University of Nashville: W. H. Payne, Chancellor: "Its characteristic features make it, in my opinion, the best English dictionary for general use."

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll: "The first volume is in every way admirable,"

To be Universally Recognized as the Standard.

University of Pennsylvania: Prof. E. Muybridge: "Deserves to be as I believe it will, when completed, be universally recognized as the 'Standard' of our language."

Only Superlatives Express the Good Opinions.

The Evening Times, Glasgow, Scotland: "It is impossible to speak in other than the highest terms of praise."

Washington and Lee University: Prof. J. A. Harrison: "It is a miracle of combined fulness and condensation."

Authors and Printers will Call the Standard Blessed.

The Chicago Interior: "Printers have been so arbitrary and ignorant as to the principles governing the compounding of words that authors and editors will call the Standard blessed. We are glad that an attempt is here made to secure uniformity in syllabication and in printers' dividing words at the end of lines. The scholarship of the dictionary in hand is sufficiently vouched for by the approval of such lexicographers, literateurs, and scholars as Skeat, Murray, Sayce, Dowden, Carroll D. Wright, W. T. Harris, *Nature*, the greatest scientific magazine of England, Lounsbury, and Joseph Cook."

Expectations were not too High.

University of Michigan: Prof. W. H. Pettee: "It fully justifies the favorable comments made by those who have seen it."

Princeton College: PROF. T. W. HUNT, Ph.D., Lit.D., Professor of English: "*The Standard Dictionary will be the English people's word book.*" Later: "*I am more than ever convinced that it will represent, in admirable combination, those scholarly and popular elements that such a work should exhibit.*"

24. The pictorial illustrations have been made especially for this work, in accordance with the general rule that pictures in a dictionary should be definitive of the objects. A dictionary should not be a picture-book; yet this rule has been deviated from so far as to permit the admission of a few pictures largely because of their historic or general cyclopædic value. The drawing and engraving of the illustrations have been in harmony with the general plan of the Dictionary, that of having the work of each department committed, so far as possible, to specialists. See plate of *dogs* (drawn by J. Carter Beard), the plates of *cattle, fowls, horses, sheep, and swine*; the plates of *gems* and of *decorations* made by artists under the direction of the Art Department of Tiffany & Co. The artists of Tiffany & Co. have also prepared the copy for the colored plates, *coats of arms* under *national, flowering-plants* under *plant*; *signal-flags* under *signal*; *national, state, and territorial seals*, etc., under *seal*. Prang & Company, of Boston, printed the masterpiece of lithographic art found in Vol. I. under *gem*, and the plates of *flags*. Also the plates of *National Coats of Arms*, and the *Solar Spectrums and Typical Colors* in Vol. II. The pages of *coins, mankind, and seals* were made by Kurtz & Co., of New York City.

25. An important feature is the exact definition of the six primary colors of the spectrum, of which a table will be found in Vol. II., containing the analysis of several hundred shades and tints now before the public in various forms, many of which bear fancy names. This branch of the work was done in the Physical Department of Columbia College, under the supervision of Associate Professor William Hallock, Ph.D. The table is accompanied by a fine colored plate by Messrs. Prang & Company, of Boston, giving the exact shades of a large number of colors. To produce this plate it required more than fifty separate lithographic printings. (See this Announcement, page 35.)

Truly Gorgeous.

The Chicago Herald: ". . . The pictures are beautiful, one-colored plate, giving some of the best gems and precious stones of the world, including the Jewish high priest's breastplate, is superb; and a double page of the orders and decorations of all countries, is truly gorgeous. The study of this new dictionary promises a great deal of instruction. . . ."

**An Invaluable Work.—An Admirable Specimen
of Fine Art.**

The Hartford Times: ". . . It is indeed a splendid and invaluable work. . . . It is an admirable specimen of fine art; it shows the capacities of modern appliances, in the printer's art as well as the draughtsman's, to produce 22 such beautiful pictures [the page of *birds* in colors by Prang & Co.]. There are illustrations on nearly every page. But it is not the illustrations, good as these are, that give to this great work its chief value. . . ."

Pictorial Illustrations, Original, Numerous, Admirable.

The Baltimore Sun: "The Standard is worthy of all commendation. It is remarkably full, accurate, and complete. Each set of words has, as a rule, been treated by an expert in the science, art, craft, etc., to which the terms belong. . . . The pictorial illustrations are original, numerous, and admirable. Not unfrequently they are in colors. . . ."

Truly Masterpieces.

Review of Reviews, London, England: "The colored plates are truly masterpieces of lithographic art. . . . Paper, type, binding, etc., are all of the best."

The Perfection of Taste.

Edgar Fawcett: "The dictionary seems to me, in philological discrimination, carefulness, penetration, comprehension, and general scholarly treatment, almost beyond criticism. Its material trapping is the perfection of taste."

A Genuine Surprise at the Vanderbilt University.

Vanderbilt University: Charles Foster Smith, Ph.D., Professor of Greek Language and Literature: "I was not fully prepared to expect such beautiful work either on the inside or on the outside of the dictionary. My appreciation of the work has been steadily growing, especially for the past two

The St. James's Budget [Weekly of St. James's Gazette], London, England: "*From whatever point of view this handsome work is approached it not only stands the test of criticism, but proves its right to be considered a magnificent triumph. It were difficult to praise it too highly; it is a work for which all who speak the English language may be justly grateful.*"

years—since I looked in on the New York editorial room in July, 1891—still a genuine surprise was in store for me. Every special feature of the work that I have examined has proved more thorough and excellent than I had anticipated. I believe that it ought to be, and will be, *the people's English dictionary.*"

A Grand and Noble Work.

University of Virginia: *A. M. Schele De Vere, Ph.D., LL.D.*, Professor Modern Languages: "A truly magnificent volume—a grand and noble work."

Has Marked Improvements over other Dictionaries.

William Eliot Griffis, D.D.: "I am very highly pleased with the richness and abundance of the illustrations, the exquisite execution of the colored plates in the Standard Dictionary. . . . It certainly has marked improvements over the other dictionaries. . . . The editors have done a great service to all English-speaking people by making the Standard Dictionary."

The Opinion of a Medical Expert of World-Wide Fame.

Columbia College: *Prof. T. Mitchell Prudden, M.D.*, Professor of Pathology: "A noteworthy achievement in art, as well as in letters."

A Leading Professor of Columbia College, New York, Well Pleased.

Columbia College: *Prof. Ogden N. Rood:* "A valuable, elaborate, and admirably illustrated dictionary."

A Sample of Thousands of Letters from Subscribers.

C. R. Strong, New Brunswick, N. J.: "Yours is in the reach of the many and being thorough and down to the latest date must necessarily fill a want the Century could never supply, and will fill it well. He who has your Standard will need no other English dictionary whether it be in the minister's study, the doctor's office, or the counting house of the man of business. I don't value it from a money standpoint. It is invaluable and only needs to be seen and studied a little to be thoroughly appreciated. If it proves as great a success to you from a business point of view as it has a dictionary your enterprise will have richly repaid you, and the public ought to rise up and give you a vote of thanks for your grand effort as well."

Beautiful Lithographic Work.

Bureau of Education: *Prof. W. H. Harris*, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.: "I am admiring the beautiful lithographic work in colors and looking with interest at the etymologies approved by my friend Dr. March, for whom I have great admiration and respect."

The Founder of Chautauqua Surprised and Delighted.

Bishop John H. Vincent, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of Chautauqua, U. S.: "I am surprised and delighted with its compactness and fulness; its ingenious and economical arrangement of words, and its wealth of illustrations. One is tempted to declare that the artistic charm of the single page devoted to the illustrations of precious stones is worth the price of the volume."

A Prophecy that has been Fulfilled—How First Prospectus Impressed a Leading Educator.

D. S. Gregory, ex-President of the Lake Forest University, and formerly Professor of English Literature and Mental Science in the University of Worcester, Ohio.

[Written before Dr. Gregory was in any way connected with the work.]

"I have given the sample pages of the Standard Dictionary careful examination, comparing them with the corresponding portions of the Webster International, the Century, etc. The work is incomparably superior to the Webster [the International]. . . . The 'Directions for Definers' are most admirably scientific and complete. If complied with, they will make a perfect dictionary. You are taking a step in the right direction in introducing the use of 'the Scientific Alphabet' in the pronunciation. . . . The use of the *German double hyphen* is a great advance upon the old method, which often leaves one in doubt whether the division is meant to indicate the relation of *syllables* or that of *words*. Allow me to call attention to the following special features, and to express the hope that in these respects the remainder of the work may not exhibit a falling off from the standard of the opening pages:

"1. You have had the wisdom to discern what are the *main uses* of a dictionary for the average man or boy. They want in the shortest time, and by the nearest route, to get at the *common meaning* of the word. You have done well to place this *first in order* and to emphasize it with *bold-faced numerals*. The historical order of development is, of course, the natural one for the philologist and etymologist, but not for the dictionary. Such order is, moreover, in very many cases as yet scientifically undetermined.

"2. A very valuable feature of the dictionary is in the addition of *careful illustrations of the distinctions in the use of synonyms*, e. g., under 'Abandon'; 'The king abdicates his throne,' etc. A 'pile of synonyms' is absolutely worthless to the boy; while the mature and scholarly mind will find it hard to get at any such nice distinctions from the material furnished by most of the dictionaries.

"3. In *definition*, the Standard makes a great advance upon all others. This is especially seen in the scientific portions, e. g., under 'Aardvark' and 'Asd-wolf' the International gives merely *loose descriptions*, which omit some of the essential features, while the Standard embraces all the essentials in compact form. In *definition* I have regarded Worcester as preferable to Webster. Indeed, the failure to distinguish *definition* from *description* has been one of the marked features of the latter. The man who consults a dictionary wants an *accurate and complete definition*.

"4. The illustrations of the Standard are unequalled, e. g., 'the evolution of the letter A.'

"If the Standard keeps up to the grade of its first pages, it cannot, in my estimation, fail to stand alone as *the dictionary* for the people."

An Ingenious Arrangement.

The Spectator, London, Eng.: ". . . The printing is marvellously accurate. . . . The calf binding is strong and handsome, without being stiff in the back. Easy reference is provided for by a set of thumb-notches down the fore-edge, leading successively to the pages on which the A-list, B-list, and so on, begin. Further, the exact places of the several notches are indicated by corresponding capital letters printed exactly over the notches, not only along the covers, but also along one margin of every leaf, so that, without lifting the book, or even looking at the fore edge, the consulter can at once pounce upon any section he may require. This ingenious arrangement saves much time, and is an example of the publishers' consideration for the purchaser they have specially in view—namely, the busy man, or 'average reader;' or, as the prospectus calls him, 'the everyday man.' Very numerous, however, and generally well handled, are the scientific terms of almost every department of knowledge."

Facility of Consultation.

The Bookseller, London, England: "Taking it as a sample of what is to follow, we are much impressed by it. Even its outward appearance—in strength of binding combined with good design, easy opening of the volume, clearness of type and abundant illustrations—is in itself a recommendation. Facility of consultation is also afforded by the employment of Denison's patent reference index. When one comes to examine more closely into the work, the vast accretions to English terminology that it contains, the carefulness of its definitions, the exhaustive list of its meanings of words, the accuracy with which technical and scientific subjects are treated—one is not surprised at the scale upon which the Standard Dictionary was planned and is being carried through. . . ."

A New Feature.

The Evening Times, Glasgow, Scot.: "*Never before so many capable workers engaged in making a dictionary.* . . . It is impossible to speak in other than the highest terms of praise. The printing is beautifully clear, the type, though necessarily small, being exceedingly sharp and well defined, while the catchwords stand out with all the requisite distinctness. The illustrations in the text are very numerous and well executed, and are strictly confined to purposes of use, no space being wasted on show pictures. Several pages of beautiful coloured illustrations are included in Vol. I. These comprise birds, badges of honour, coins, flags, and gems. A feature of book-making which we do not recollect having seen applied to any work published in this country, is Denison's Patent Reference Index. This device enables the reader, by means of thumb-indentations in the outer edge, to get at the letter required without loss of time."

26. The Appendix.—For convenience and ready reference, the Appendix of Proper Names is arranged in one alphabetical order. If one wishes to know the meaning or pronunciation of a proper name, and is not sure whether it is a name in geography, history, fiction, mythology, biography, or bibliography, etc., he will not be required to turn to separate glossaries, but, by simply turning to the one alphabetical order, he will find the word with pronunciation and meaning, and will learn there whether it is a name in history, fiction, etc.

Dictionary of Proper Names Excellent.

Dickinson College: *George Edward Reed*, President: "When I subscribed for the Standard Dictionary I builded better than I knew, for the work far excels anything that I then expected. . . . The dictionary of proper names surpasses that appended to any other dictionary."

Whitehall Review, London, England: "*We have no hesitation in according it a first place in the big things of literary enterprise.*"

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, Scotland: “. . . *It is a massive and beautiful tome — has more claims on admiration than it is possible to mention. . . . Of the care and labor which has been bestowed on its preparation, every page and every article give evidence.*”

A Single Vocabulary Order an Improvement.

Brooklyn Times: *William Churchill*, Literary Editor: “In the appendix of proper names there is manifest an improvement so simple that it is a wonder that no one had discovered it before. All words of this class are **assembled in a single vocabulary**, and he who hunts the name of a person or of a place, of a character in fiction or in one of the several systems of theology need not puzzle his thought to recall whether it is a name of a man, an ancient Hebrew, an equally ancient Roman or Greek, a character in a book or play, a place on the maps, but turns to it at once and finds all those things resolved for him, along with the full identificatory circumstances. In the matter of geographical names it is refreshing to observe that the editors have adopted as of paramount authority **the conclusions reached by the Board on Geographic Names**. These conclusions, drawn from the bulletins published by that office of the national government, have not been lightly reached, each settlement of a name represents days, weeks, and months of investigation. We can speak with assurance of the work which accompanied the excision of the intruding “h” from the name Bering. It is within the knowledge of this reviewer that before that unnecessary and intrusive letter could be recommended for extirpation in correction of a manifest mistake there was involved almost a year’s work in the examination of weather-worn charts, of logs and letters of the great explorer, and this not only in Washington, but in the remotest parts of Alaska, not only in this country but in England, Russia, and Denmark, in order that there might be neglected no source of information. The variations in spelling and pronunciation form an appendix in which are collated not only the recommendations of former lexicographers but the mature judgment of **the ripest scholarship of the day**. Other additions carry the usual list of foreign words and phrases which may properly find a subordinate recognition in an English dictionary as they find a slight hospitality in English speech, lists of abbreviations needing explanation.”

27. Indexing.—By means of the Denison Patent Index, reference to any letter is greatly simplified. By placing the finger in the notch corresponding to the letter on the margin of each page and cover, the Dictionary can be opened readily at the letter desired.

Useful Information.

The Glasgow Weekly Herald, Glasgow, Scotland: “. . . Of features belonging to the second volume, regarding which we hope to speak at some future time, may be mentioned the exact definition of the primary colours to be given under the word “spectrum,” and the Appendix, which will comprise a pronouncing dictionary of biographical, geographical, and historical names, and other useful information. . . . It is impossible to speak in other than the **highest terms of praise.** . . .”

Full of Statistical Information.

The Belfast Age, Belfast, Ireland: “. . . It were difficult to praise this splendid dictionary too highly. It is a work for which all who speak the English language may be justly grateful. The Appendix, consisting of 150 pages (only a part which is yet completed, however) gives Scripture proper names, foreign words, phrases, and maxims, names of characters celebrated in fiction and mythology—in short all geographical, biographical, and historical names, with full explanatory and statistical information—and all in one alphabetical arrangement. Space forbids reference to many other excellencies of the work. We respectfully suggest to any of our readers, who contemplate purchasing a dictionary, get the best; hence, wait till you see the Standard.”

Rev. David Cole, Yonkers, N. Y.: “With the Denison Patent Index it is a perfect pleasure to refer to every subject and point. The Appendix is admirable every way. You have rendered vast service to every lover and student of the English language.”

Increasing Satisfaction.

Wittenberg Theological Seminary: Prof. L. A. Gothwald, Springfield, O.: “My use of the first volume of the Standard has afforded me constant and increasing satisfaction. In no single instance, when referring to it, have I been disappointed or dissatisfied. I am especially pleased with its theological definitions. I recommend it to my students as, in all respects, the best English lexicon they can purchase for general use.”

Urged my Friends to Adopt It.

Regent's Office: Melvil Dewey, Albany, N. Y.: “I am looking eagerly for the second volume of the dictionary, my high opinion of which the publishers have. I have long urged my friends to adopt this as their handy dictionary. . . . I should like to see it scattered through the country.”

U. S. Consul: A. C. Brice, Matanzas, Cuba: “Strange to relate not an American dictionary in this consulate—must have one and the STANDARD is the one I want. Please send a copy down to the enclosed address, and any captain of the Ward line of steamers will take pleasure in bringing it to me, and I will gladly remit price of same.”

Exponent of American Scholarship.

William Jewell College: Prof. J. R. Eaton: “One cannot but be proud of it as an exponent of American scholarship and American business enterprise.”

A Monument to Contemporary Scholarship.

Wofford College: James H. Carlisle, LL.D., President, Spartanburg, S. C.: “I do not see how a better dictionary could be put into two volumes. The Standard Dictionary will certainly be an educating influence in the home which is so fortunate as to secure a copy.”—**H. N. Snyder**, Professor of English: “After an examination of the new Standard Dictionary, I am prepared to say that, as a general dictionary, I consider it superior to any dictionary published in this country or in England. It is not only a monument to contemporary scholarship in accuracy, thoroughness, and comprehensiveness, but also in the paper, printing, and illustrations, it is a fine example of modern book-making art.”

Close Approach to Perfection.

Williamston Female College: Prof. S. Lander, Williamston, S. C.: “It is very difficult to express in few words my high opinion of the Standard Dictionary. The points of superior merit are bewilderingly numerous and conspicuous. My expectations of it were very high, but after the daily use of the first volume for several months, I am still amazed at the richness of its vocabulary, the fulness of its definitions, the high value and artistic quality of its illustrations, the elegance of its typography,—in a word, its close approach to perfection in every respect. It goes far beyond my highest expectations. I do not see how I could do without it.”

A Surprise to All.

Supreme Court of Kansas: Ex-Chief Justice Kingman: “Noting the color plates, we would say that the beauty of the coloring is a surprise to all; but as we become more familiar with the work, it commands respect for its solid worth, settling for the family many disputed questions. . . . The Standard in its wonderful table on colors tells us the exact shade. **With it no lady need be in doubt about the many new and fashionable colors.**”

State Superintendent of Indiana: Hervey D. Vories, Indianapolis: “It takes a more comprehensive field than any single volume dictionary I know of. Particularly commendable and indispensable to a first-class dictionary are the insertion and treatment of synonyms and antonyms; the systematic treatment of the compounding of words; its admirable adaptation to the use of the general reader without in the least diminishing its value for the linguistic student. I cheerfully commend it.”

State Superintendent of Minnesota: W. W. Pendergast, St. Paul: “The Standard Dictionary will combine so many and such striking advantages that it will be at once recognized as one of the most useful works of a century, remarkable for its valuable contributions to our literature.”

State Superintendent of Iowa: J. B. Knepfler, Des Moines: “I am much pleased with the plan of the work, especially with the arrangement of its definitions and etymologies, its completeness and its treatment of compounds.”

State Superintendent of Wisconsin: Oliver E. Wells, Madison: “Among the special excellencies of the work, perhaps none is better worthy of commendation than the fact that it makes plain and prominent the things for which the ordinary reader consults a dictionary, viz.: the pronunciation and the present usage of words. Alone among English dictionaries it treats the compounding of words in a consistent and coherent manner.”

State Superintendent of Michigan: Henry R. Pattengill, Lansing: “The publishers have certainly done a most excellent piece of work, and the editors have given to the public one of the choicest dictionaries yet made. I am especially pleased with its work in punctuation, syllabication, capitalization, and compounding.”

Justifies its Proud Name.

W. W. Seaman, County Superintendent of Schools, Los Angeles, Cal.: “An examination of the first volume of the Standard Dictionary, procured for the Teachers' Library, justifies the proud name of ‘Standard.’ The ablest lexicographers with the latest results of word-study and the great outlay of pains and money make it unquestionably the greatest literary production of the century.”

Should be in Every School.

Occidental College: J. M. McPherron, President: “I do not hesitate to pronounce it the most complete and usable dictionary I have ever seen. Its treatment of important words is very exhaustive. Every school and private library should contain a copy of this superior work.”

The London World, England: “*This is a most noteworthy production, as scientific and accurate as modern ingenuity and enterprise can make it.*”

COLOR PLATE AND DEFINITIONS.

This is the age when every thing must be measured in the absolute system of units, and every thing must be defined in absolute terms. Having this fact in mind the Publishers of the *Standard Dictionary* have endeavored to respond to this demand for absolute definitions, as far as the circumstances of the occasion would permit. One of the most difficult things to measure or define in the absolute system, is light, either its intensity, or its color. Its color in fact has held out the most successfully against all previous attempts to define it absolutely. In the tables of the *Standard Dictionary*, the colors, shades, and tints have been defined as absolutely as the state of our knowledge to-day will permit. Something must hereafter be added, but it will not be to overthrow or controvert the facts given in the Dictionary, but will supplement them, and render them more absolute.

Explanation of Nomenclature.

Luminosity.—The appearance of any colored surface depends upon the "total luminosity," the "saturation," and the "wave-length" of the colored light.

By "total luminosity" we mean the total light which is sent out from the surface, colored and white. For example: The luminosity of a color in the light, and in the dusk, are different, although the color and saturation may remain the same. Again if we paint a surface with a pigment, and then mix some lamp-black with the pigment and paint another surface, the second surface will be less luminous than the first, but may be identical in saturation and color.

Saturation is the percentage of the colored light to the white. No surface reflects a pure color, *i. e.*, one entirely unmixed with white light. For example, the most brilliant scarlet paper or paint sends to our eyes not only scarlet light, but also a large percentage of white light. It is in part due to saturation that we have the light red and the dark red; a red mixed with very much white light becomes one of the various pinks. The saturation of a color is sometimes referred to as the "intensity" of a color.

Wave-length.—According to the undulatory theory of light, which is the one universally accepted at the present day, light consists of "waves," or undulatory periodic disturbances, in a hypothetical medium, which is called the "luminiferous ether." The color of the light depends upon the length of these little "waves." For example, a wave which is $\frac{2}{100000}$ of an inch long produces upon our eyes the sensation which we call "red." If the wave is only about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long, (*i. e.*, $\frac{2}{100000}$ in.), it will produce the sensation of "green." If the waves are only $\frac{3}{200000}$ of an inch long they produce the sensation called "violet." Red and violet are the limits of our color perception; for if the "waves" are longer than $\frac{1}{30000}$ in. or shorter than about $\frac{1}{800000}$ in. they do not produce any sensation of light upon our eyes. The longer waves will, however, produce the sensation of heat, and the shorter ones will produce chemical changes; will, for example, affect a photographic plate. Thus all the colors or combinations of colors in this variegated universe, have a "wave-length" between $\frac{1}{800000}$ in. and $\frac{1}{30000}$ in., or combinations of such waves. When the combination contains a little red, and a little blue and violet, more orange and green, and a great deal of yellow and yellow-green, we call the result "white light." It is about such a combination which we receive from the sun, and which is reflected from a piece of "white paper" in "day-light."

How a Color should be Exactly Defined.

It will now be seen that when we are able to give the "total luminosity", the "saturation", and the predominating "wave-length" or combination of "wave-lengths", we shall be able to define a color "absolutely", and not till then.

In the present state of our knowledge we are able to determine wave-lengths easily and accurately. We are also able to determine "total luminosity" without any very unusual apparatus, or labor. Saturation, however, is a question which is by no means so easy to answer. Methods have been devised and are being devised and applied, but they all require special apparatus and a great amount of very careful observation. As yet the question of saturation has not been satisfactorily answered.

Comparison and Relative Definitions of Colors.

Maxwell Disks.—Maxwell, the English Physicist, devised a very simple and efficient method of comparing colored surfaces, which consists in preparing disks of certain type colors, and combining them in such proportions as to produce the shade or tint in question. This method was used in preparing the definitions for the Dictionary, and may be described as follows:

Standard Colored Surfaces; Preparation.—Five standard colored surfaces were chosen to be combined with each other and with black and white. The surfaces chosen were those covered with some well-known and common pigment. They were, best English vermilion, mineral orange, light chrome yellow, emerald green, and artificial urtramarine blue. These were taken because they are very common, and easily obtained, and are of comparatively uniform wave-length, *i. e.*, any two samples will have very nearly the same color. These pigments were mixed with a solution of gum arabic in water and applied with a bristle brush, like an oil paint. The gum arabic solution should be of about the consistency of linseed oil, and the surface when finished should be of an even tint or color and completely covered so that none of the paper shows through. The best paper to use is either a thin bristol-board or a thick drawing paper. Out of the papers thus prepared disks were cut four inches in diameter, with a hole at the center and a radial slit from this hole to the circumference. A black disk is made by painting a piece of similar paper with a mixture of lamp-black and an alcoholic solution of shellac. The surface should be evenly black and without any shiny appearance, *i. e.*, dull. The whitest white card-board should be used for the white disk.

Combinations of Disks.—These disks are placed upon the axle of some rotation machine in such a way, with their edges interlocking, that one sees a part of several or all the disks at once, each forming a sector of color. When the machine is set in motion the colors will blend and form a color depending upon the components and their relative amounts. Varying the proportions of the constituents will vary the color produced. In this way it is possible to produce almost any of the infinite variety of colors which we find in nature. We would then be able to define any of those colors in terms of the simple colors which go to make it, and their relative amounts. For all purposes of comparison this would be all that is necessary, so long as we use the same set of disks of simple colors. If we were able to state the luminosity, wave-length, and saturation of our simple disks we should be able to

University of Michigan: PROF. THOMAS M. COOLEY, LL.D., ex-Chairman Inter-State Commerce Com.:
"This system of compounding is a work of wonderful care and industry. . . . The dictionary is accurate as well in the general principles it lays down as in the rules derived therefrom, and also in the application of those rules. . . . I think the dictionary justifies its name — STANDARD."

define a color in absolute terms, so that a person anywhere could reproduce the color exactly, if he had the proper apparatus.

Definition of Standard Disks.—For all present purposes we may leave the luminosity and saturation of our disks undetermined so long as we give such information as will enable another observer to make disks of the same luminosity and saturation, and this he will succeed in doing if he prepares his disks in the manner and with the materials above referred to. The *wave-length* of the light of our standard disks has been very carefully determined by an elaborate series of observations, comparing the light in question with the light in the solar spectrum. The part of the spectrum of the same color as the disk determines the wave-length of the latter. In the eye-piece of the spectrometer is placed a diaphragm with a vertical slit so narrow that the eye appears to see light of only one color. This slit is moved through the spectrum until the light seen through it matches the disk in the hand, then its position gives the wave-length of the light from the disk. Thus it ought to be possible for any one who is within reach of a city and who can possess or borrow a spectrometer, and has any experience or aptitude for such work, to prepare for himself a set of disks which will be for all practical purposes identical with those used in the work of defining the colors for the dictionary.

Authority.

As soon as an attempt is made to define colors accurately we encounter the question: "Who shall decide whether a particular sample is a correct specimen of the color in question?" In this, as in all similar questions, the only safe criterion is usage. Therefore we have followed the usage of those who have the most to do with colors, namely, dyers, ink makers, and in general those who supply the markets with colored articles. The public is guided in its idea of most colors by the samples which it sees, and hence is guided by the manufacturers, and should naturally follow their usage.

Samples.—Following out this purpose the Editor collected from scores of various firms something over six thousand named samples of colored articles. These were distributed about as follows: 3500 silk threads, ribbons, plushes, and other silken stuffs; 1300 printing inks; 500 colored papers; 300 woolens and cottons, and the remaining 400 were paints, stains, pigments, etc. Thus when a type of, say "magenta", was wanted we took not the sample of any firm, which would only represent their usage, but we took all the available samples of all the firms, which produced magenta goods. From the average of these, the definition was constructed, and represents the usage of all those manufacturers. The definition of any sample of magenta was found by a system of trials with various proportions of the simple colored disks, and black and white until a tint was obtained which exactly matched the particular sample of magenta. This was done for several samples and the results averaged. It was never necessary to determine all

the samples, because with very little practice an observer is able to estimate a little way on each side of a sample and make the average mentally.

It will be seen that the table represents the consensus of scores of manufacturers as expressed in their 6000 standard samples.

Colored Plate.

Spectra.—In the colored plate two spectra are shown,—that given by a prism, and that given by a grating. Upon these is marked the location of our standard disks, as well as that of the principle Fraunhofer lines in the spectrum of the sun, which may serve as fiducial points to establish exactly the parts of the spectrum.

Lithography, even in its present marvellous state of development, has its limitations, and cannot *perfectly* reproduce all the effects of hand painting. Hence Mr. Prang was not able, even with the most lavish expenditure of time, care, and knowledge to furnish effects absolutely identical with those obtained in our standard disks by hand. The same applies to some of the 48 typical colors. Never before have the spectra and tints been commercially reproduced so correctly.

Typical colors.—The type colors on the plate will, it is hoped, serve to supplement the table and illustrate its meaning and use. For example, we find that "cyan blue" is produced when 21 parts white, 46 parts green, and 33 parts blue are combined by our standard disks on a rotation apparatus. Similarly "mauve" is produced with 47 parts white, 6 parts yellow, 9 parts, green, 38 parts blue.

Suppose we wish an idea of some color given in the table but not among the types; for example, "Nile blue." The table gives:

Nile blue,	white, 10;	green, 42;	blue, 48.
Pea-cock blue,	" 8;	" 42;	" 50.

Hence "Nile blue" is practically identical with the typical color given in the plate as "Peacock blue."

Again let us take "Opal blue." The table gives:

Opal blue,	white, 12;	green, 28;	blue, 60.
Pea-cock blue,	" 8;	" 42;	" 50.
Sapphire,	" 33;	" 67.	

Hence "opal blue" is less greenish and more bluish than pea-cock blue, and has almost identically the same shade or color as sapphire mixed with white. It is like sapphire only less "saturated," less intense. Again take Labrador:

Labrador,	black, 83;	green, 6;	blue, 11.
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The 6 green and 11 blue give certainly a greenish blue, and the 83 black renders it dull or dark; hence Labrador is a dark greenish blue. With a little practise one can estimate a color quite well from its formula. It will be found that red and blue give violets and purples, orange and black give browns, etc. Black requires high percentages to produce a noticeable effect, whereas a very little white is immediately noticeable.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

It is now recognized as an important part of the work of an English Dictionary, not merely to define accurately each word

by itself, but to group together those words of kindred signification commonly known as synonyms, and to point out the shades of meaning or distinctions of usage by which such words differ from each other. More than a century ago, in 1783, Dr. Hugh Blair called attention to this important matter, in the following passage:

"Hardly in any language are there two words that convey precisely the same idea. . . . As they are like different shades of the same color, an accurate writer can employ them to great advantage by using them so as to heighten and to finish the picture which he gives us. . . . But in order to do this, he must be extremely attentive to the choice which he makes of them."

(*Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres*, p. 108.)

To facilitate this "choice" is the purpose of the department of lexicography that deals with Synonyms.

Its value to writers and public speakers scarcely needs to be stated. How often does even the accomplished writer pause and linger over his work, sensible that the word that has occurred to him does not meet his intent, yet unable to fix upon the term that would carry the thought he desires to communicate straight to the reader's apprehension.

In thousands of instances of this kind, if one will turn to the *Standard Dictionary* at the word that approximately expressed his thought, he will find a list of synonyms with their differences of meaning and use carefully explained. Though the public speaker cannot thus refer to the *Dictionary* on the

Smithsonian Institution: PROF. GEORGE P. MERRILL, M.S., Ph.D.: "*It was not until I came to consult the Standard Dictionary that I realized the immense advantage of its method over that ordinarily pursued, giving first the definition of a word and afterwards its derivation and synonymy.*"

instant, yet the habitual study of synonyms in his preparatory work will give him a ready mastery of kindred terms, from among which he can choose at will.

Teachers and students will find a thorough study of synonyms especially helpful in educational work. The treatment of language by the differentiation, comparison, and contrast of words is an important branch of belles-lettres, and of rhetorical training, and a valuable aid to accuracy of thought, as well.

Especially Helpful to Teachers and Students.

To this important department of synonyms and antonyms the *Standard* has devoted more space than any previous English Dictionary, not excepting the six-volume *Century*. A comparison of the tables of synonyms from *a* to *abstract*, in the *Standard*, the *Century*, and the *International*, shows 80 tables or references to tables in the *Standard*, 56 in the *Century*, and 29 in Webster's *International*. The following figures show the result of the comparison in detail from *a* to *abstract*:

	Number of tables or references to tables of Synonyms.	Number of Synonyms included in the tables given.	Number of Synonyms discussed or illustrated in the tables given.	Number of Antonyms given in the tables.
STANDARD.....	80	331	163	292
CENTURY.....	56	307	57	None.
INTERNATIONAL.....	29	169	42	None.

Taking the same average for the entire Dictionary that is shown by the above comparisons, the number of synonyms included in the tables of synonyms and antonyms is about 125,000 in the *Standard*, 61,000 in the *Century* and 34,000 in the *International*. Or, comparing the synonyms alone, since the other two dictionaries do not give antonyms, the *Standard* contains in its tables of synonyms about 66,000 synonyms, of which 33,000 are discussed or illustrated; the *Century* contains about 61,000, of which only 12,000 are discussed or illustrated; the *International* contains about 34,000, of which 8000 are discussed or illustrated.

In quality the Synonyms of the *Standard* will be found in many respects superior to any previously published. The method has been in every case to seize upon one clear definitive statement in every group, sometimes that given in the accompanying definition, sometimes a different one supplied in the paragraph of synonyms, and then to compare or contrast all other words of the group with this one whose meaning is thus clearly understood; thus the group has a unity and the distinctions a sharpness and clearness that cannot be obtained by comparing one word with another and that with the next, sliding from synonym to synonym, with no definite point of departure or destination.

A careful system of references carried throughout the work aids in the classification. Thus, ABOLISH is treated in vocabulary place as a synonym of *abrogate*, *remove*, *suppress*, and the like, with special reference to *institutions*, *customs*, *conditions*, or *laws*, while the kindred terms referring to *writings* or *documents* (such as *efface*, *erase*, *expunge*) are grouped under CANCEL; those referring to *buildings* or *material structures* of any kind (as *overturn*, *raze*, *ruin*) are grouped under DEMOLISH; and those referring to *races* of men, animals, or plants (such as *eradicate*, *extirpate*, *root out*, etc.) are grouped under EXTERMINATE. These references number about 6000, and form an exceedingly complete index of synonyms. Thus if one opens to *destroy*, he will find the following:

Synonyms: SEE ABOLISH; BREAK; DEMOLISH; DEVASTATE; EXTERMINATE. By this means the reader is at once put on the track of synonyms for the various senses in which the word *destroy* is used.

By this means the reader is at once put on the track of synonyms for the various senses in which the word *destroy* is used.

The popular and readable character of the synonym matter in the *Standard* may be illustrated by a few

Synonyms of Common Words.

affectation.

Synonyms: cant, formalism, hypocrisy, pharisaism, pietism, pretense, sanctimoniousness, sanctimony, sham. *Pretense* (L. *præfendo*) primarily signifies the holding something forward as having certain rights or claims, whether truly or falsely; in the good sense, it is now rarely used except with a negative; as, there can be no *pretense* that this is due; a false *pretense* implies the possibility of a true *pretense*; but, alone and unlimited, *pretense* commonly signifies the offering of something for what it is not. *Hypocrisy* is the false *pretense* of moral excellence, either as a cover for actual wrong, or for the sake of the credit and advantage attaching to virtue. *Cant*, primarily the singsong iteration of the language of any party, school, or sect, denotes the mechanical and pretentious use of religious phraseology, without corresponding feeling or character; *sanctimoniousness* is the assumption of a saintly manner without a saintly character. *Cant* is *hypocrisy* in utterance; *sanctimoniousness* is *hypocrisy* in appearance, as in looks, tones, etc. *Pietism*, originally a word of good import, is now chiefly used for an unregulated emotionalism; *formalism* is an exaggerated devotion to forms, rites, and ceremonies, without corresponding earnestness of heart; *sham* (identical in origin with *shame*) is a trick or device that puts one to shame, or that shamefully disappoints expectation or falsifies appearance. *Affectation* is in matters of intellect, taste, etc., much what *hypocrisy* is in morals and religion; *affectation* might be termed petty *hypocrisy*. See DECEPTION.—**Antonyms:** candor, frankness, genuineness, honesty, ingenuousness, openness, sincerity, transparency, truth.

break.

Synonyms: burst, crack, crush, demolish, destroy, fracture, rend, rive, rupture, shatter, shiver, smash, split. *To break* is to divide sharply, with severance of particles, as by a blow or strain. *To burst* is to *break* by pressure from within, as a bombshell, but it is used also for the result of violent force otherwise exerted; as, *to burst* in a door, where the door yields as if to an explosion. *To crush* is to *break* by pressure from without, as an egg-shell. *To crack* is to *break* without complete severance of parts; a *cracked* cup or mirror may still hold together. *Fracture* has a somewhat similar sense. In a *fractured* limb, the ends of the *broken* bone may be separated, though both portions are still retained within the common muscular tissue. A *shattered* object is *broken* suddenly and in numerous directions; as, a vase is *shattered* by a blow, a building by an earthquake. A *shivered* glass is *broken* into numerous minute, needle-like fragments. *To smash* is to *break* thoroughly to pieces with a crashing sound and by some sudden act of violence; a watch once *smashed* will scarcely be worth repair. *To split* is to cause wood to crack or part in the way of the grain, and is applied to any other case where a natural tendency to separation is enforced by an external cause; as, *to split* a convention or a party. *To demolish* is to beat down, as a mound, building, fortress, etc.; *to destroy* is to put by any process beyond restoration physically, mentally, or morally; *to destroy* an army is so to *shatter* and scatter it so that it cannot be reassembled as a fighting force. See REND; SURDUE; TRANSGRESS.—**Antonyms:** attach, bind, fasten, join, mend, secure, solder, unite, weld.—**Prepositions:** break *to* pieces or *in* pieces; *into* several pieces (when the object is thought of as divided rather than shattered); break *with* a friend; *from* or *away from* a suppliant; break *into* a house; *out of* prison; break *across* one's knee; break *through* a hedge; break *in upon* one's retirement; break *over* the rules; break *on* or *upon* the shore; *against* the rocks.

This example well illustrates the *Standard's* treatment of prepositions and the helpfulness of its system of references. Following the reference to REND, we are led to a group of words of a character analogous to, yet different from those given under *break*; thus:

rend.

Synonyms: break, burst, cleave, lacerate, mangle, rive, rupture, sever, slit, sunder, tear. *Rend* and *tear* are applied usually to the sundering of textile substances (*rend* also to frangible), *tear* being the milder, *rend* the stronger word. *Rive* is a wood-workers' word for parting wood in the way of the grain without a clean cut. *To lacerate* is to *tear* roughly the flesh or animal tissue, as by the teeth of a wild beast; a *lacerated* wound is distinguished from a wound made by a clean cut or incision. *Mangle* is a stronger word than *lacerate*; *lacerate* is more superficial, *mangle* more complete. *To burst* or *rupture* is to *tear* or *rend* by force from within, *burst* denoting the greater violence; as, *to burst* a gun; *to rupture* a blood-vessel; a steam-boiler may be *ruptured* without explosion. Compare synonyms for BREAK.—**Antonyms:** heal, join, mend, reunite, secure, sew, solder, stitch, unite, weld.

Harmony has two leading significations, in one of which it is a synonym of *agreement* as of views, feelings, colors, etc., while in the other it is a synonym of *melody*, with special musical application. Under the word *harmony* we find the synonyms for the former of these two significations, thus:

harmony.

Synonyms: accord, accordance, agreement, amity, concord, concurrence, conformity, congruity, consent, consistency, consonance, symmetry, unanimity, uniformity, union, unison, unity. When tones, thoughts, or feelings, individually different, combine to form a consistent and pleasing whole, there is *harmony*. *Harmony* is deeper and more essential than *agreement*; we may have a superficial, forced, or patched-up *agreement*, but never a superficial, forced or patched-up *harmony*. *Concord* implies more volition than *accord*; as, their views were found to be in perfect *accord*; or, by conference *concord* was secured; we do not secure *accord*, but discover it. We may speak of being in *accord* with a person on one point, but *harmony* is wider in range. *Conformity* is submission to authority or necessity; as, the attempt to secure *conformity* to an established religion. *Congruity* involves the element of suitability; *consistency* implies the absence of conflict or contradiction in views, statements, or acts which are brought into comparison, as in the different statements of the same person or the different periods of one man's life; *unanimity* is the complete hearty *agreement* of many; *consent* and *concurrence* refer to decision or action, but *consent* is more passive than *concurrence*; one speaks by general *consent* when no one in the assembly cares to make formal objection; a decision of the Supreme Court depends upon the *concurrence* of a majority of the judges. See MELODY; SYMMETRY. Compare AGREE; FRIENDSHIP.—**Antonyms:** antagonism, conflict, controversy, difference, disagreement, discord, disproportion, dissension, disunion, hostility, incongruity, inconsistency, opposition, schism, separation, variance.

By the first reference the reader is directed to *melody*, where he will find the musical synonyms fully treated as follows:

melody.

Synonyms: harmony, music, unison. *Harmony* is simultaneous; *melody* is successive; *harmony* is the pleasing correspondence of two or more notes sounded at

University College of Wales: PROF. H. ETHÈ, M.A., Ph.D.: "*It appears to me, as to all to whom I have shown this magnificent book, a marvelous production.*"

once, *melody* the pleasing succession of a number of notes continuously following one another. A *melody* may be wholly in one part; *harmony* must be of two or more parts. Accordant notes of different pitch sounded simultaneously produce *harmony*; *unison* is the simultaneous sounding of two or more notes of the same pitch. When the pitch is the same, there may be *unison* between sounds of very different volume and quality, as a voice and a bell may sound in *unison*. Tones sounded at the interval of an octave are also said to be in *unison*, although this is not literally exact; this usage arises from the fact that bass and tenor voices in attempting to sound the same note as the soprano and alto will in fact sound a note an octave below. *Music* may denote the simplest *melody* or the most complex and perfect *harmony*.

hinder.

Synonyms: bar, block, check, clog, counteract, delay, embarrass, encumber, impede, interrupt, obstruct, oppose, prevent, retard, stay, stop, thwart. An action is *prevented* by anything that comes in before it to make it impossible; it is *hindered* by anything that keeps it from either beginning or ending so soon as it otherwise would, or as expected or intended. It is more common, however, to say that the start is *delayed*, the progress *hindered*. An action that is *hindered* does not take place at the appointed or appropriate time; that which is *prevented* does not take place at all; to *hinder* a thing long enough may amount to *preventing* it. A railroad-train may be *hindered* by a snow-storm from arriving on time; it may be *prevented* by special order from starting. *Obstructed* roads *hinder* the march of an enemy, though there may be no force strong enough to *oppose* it. See **CUEK; OBSTRUCT.**—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for **ACCELERATE.**—**Prepositions:** hinder one *in* his progress; *from* acting promptly; *by* opposition.

light.

Synonyms: blaze, flame, flare, flash, flicker, glare, gleam, glimmer, glistening, glitter, glow, illumination, incandescence, scintillation, sheen, shimmer, shine, shining, sparkle, twinkle, twinkling. A *flame* is both hot and luminous; if it contains few solid particles it will yield little *light*, though it may afford intense heat, as in the case of a hydrogen-flame. A *blaze* is an extensive, brilliant *flame*. *Light* is the general term for any luminous effect discernible by the eye, from the faintest phosphorescence to the blaze of the noonday sun. A *flare* is a wavering *flame* or *blaze*; a *flash* is a *light* that appears and disappears in an instant; as, a *flash* of lightning; the *flash* of gunpowder. The *glare* and *glow* are steady, the *glare* painfully bright, the *glow* subdued; as, the *glare* of torches; the *glow* of dying embers. *Shine* and *shining* refer to a steady or continuous emission of *light*; *sheen* is a faint *shining*, usually by reflection. *Glimmer*, *glitter*, and *shimmer* denote wavering *light*. We speak of the *glimmer* of distant lamps through the mist; of the *shimmer* of waves in sunlight or moonlight. A *gleam* is not wavering, but transient or intermittent; a sudden *gleam* of *light* came through the half-open door; a *glitter* is a hard *light*; as, the *glitter* of burnished arms. A *sparkle* is a sudden *light*, as of sparks thrown out; *scintillation* is the more exact and scientific term for the actual emission of sparks, also the figurative term for what suggests such emission; as, *scintillations* of wit or of genius. *Twinkle* and *twinkling* are used of the intermittent *light* of the fixed stars. *Glistening* is a *shining* as from a wet surface. *Illumination* is a wide-spread, brilliant *light*, as when all the windows of a house or of a street are lighted. The *light* of *incandescence* is intense and white like that from metal at a white heat.

look.

Synonyms: behold, contemplate, descry, discern, gaze, glance, inspect, regard, scan, see, stare, survey, view, watch. To *see* is simply to become conscious of an object of vision; to *look* is to make a conscious and direct endeavor to *see*. To *behold* is to fix the sight and the mind with distinctness and consideration upon something that has come to be clearly before the eyes. We may *look* without *seeing*, as in pitch-darkness, and we may *see* without *looking*, as in case of a flash of lightning. To *gaze* is to *look* intently, long, and steadily upon an object. To *glance* is to *look* casually or momentarily. To *stare* is to *look* with a fixed intensity such as is the effect of surprise, alarm, or rudeness. To *scan* is to *look* at minutely, to note every visible feature. To *inspect* is to go below the surface, uncover, study item by item. *View* and *survey* are comprehensive, *survey* expressing the greater exactness of measurement or estimate. *Watch* brings in the element of time; we *watch* for a movement or change. See **APPEAR.**

obstinate.

Synonyms: contumacious, decided, determined, dogged, firm, fixed, headstrong, heady, inamovable, indomitable, inflexible, intractable, mulish, obdurate, opinionated, persistent, pertinacious, refractory, resolute, resolved, stubborn, unconquerable, unflinching, unyielding. The *headstrong* person is not to be stopped in his own course of action, while the *obstinate* and *stubborn* is not to be driven to another's

way. The *headstrong* act; the *obstinate* and *stubborn* may simply refuse to stir. The most amiable person may be *obstinate* on some one point; the *stubborn* person is for the most part habitually so; we speak of *obstinate* determination, *stubborn* resistance. *Stubborn* is the term most frequently applied to animals and inanimate things. *Refractory* implies more activity of resistance; the *stubborn* horse balks; the *refractory* animal plunges, rears, and kicks; metals that resist ordinary processes of reduction are termed *refractory*. One is *obdurate* who adheres to his purpose in spite of appeals that would move any tender-hearted or right-minded person. *Continacious* refers to a proud and insolent defiance of authority, as of the summons of a court. *Pertinacious* demand is contrasted with *obstinate* refusal. The *unyielding* conduct which we approve we call *decided*, *firm*, *inflexible*, *resolute*; that which we condemn we are apt to term *headstrong*, *obstinate*, *stubborn*. See **PERVERSE.**—**Antonyms:** amenable, complaisant, docile, diffident, gentle, irresolute, obedient, pliable, pliant, submissive, teachable, tractable, undecided, wavering, yielding.

send.

Synonyms: cast, delegate, depute, despatch, discharge, dismiss, emit, fling, forward, hurl, impel, lance, launch, project, propel, sling, throw, transmit. *Send* in its most common use involves personal efficiency without personal presence; according to the adage, "If you want your business done, go; if not, *send*;" one *sends* a letter or a bullet, a messenger or a message. In all the derived uses this same idea controls; if one *sends* a ball into his own heart, the action is away from the directing hand, and he is viewed as the passive recipient of his own act; it is with an approach to personification that we speak of the bow *sending* the arrow, or the gun the shot. To *despatch* is to *send* hastily or very promptly, ordinarily with a destination in view; to *dismiss* is to *send* away from oneself without reference to a destination; as, to *dismiss* a clerk, an application, or an annoying subject. To *discharge* is to *send* away so as to relieve a person or thing of a load; we *discharge* a gun or *discharge* the contents; as applied to persons, *discharge* is a harsher term than *dismiss*. To *emit* is to *send* forth from within, with no reference to a destination; as, the sun *emits* light and heat. *Transmit*, from the Latin, is a dignified term, often less vigorous than the Saxon *send*, but preferable at times in literary or scientific use; as, to *transmit* the crown, or the feud, from generation to generation; to *transmit* a charge of electricity. *Transmit* fixes the attention more on the intervening agency, as *send* does upon the points of departure and destination.—**Antonyms:** bring, carry, convey, get, give, hand, hold, keep, receive, retain.—**Prepositions:** to *send* from the hand to or toward (rarely at) a mark; *send* to a friend by a messenger or *by* mail; *send* a person into banishment; *send* a shell among the enemy.

wisdom.

Synonyms: attainment, depth, discernment, discretion, enlightenment, erudition, foresight, information, insight, judgment, judiciousness, knowledge, learning, prescience, profundity, prudence, reason, reasonableness, sagacity, sense, skill, understanding. *Enlightenment*, *erudition*, *information*, *knowledge*, *learning*, and *skill* are acquired, as by study or practise. *Insight*, *judgment*, *profundity* or *depth*, *reason*, *sagacity*, *sense*, and *understanding* are native qualities of mind, though capable of increase by cultivation. The other qualities are on the border-line. *Wisdom* has been defined as "the right use of knowledge," or "the use of the most important means for attaining the best ends." *Wisdom* thus presupposes *knowledge* for its very existence and exercise. *Wisdom* is mental power acting upon the materials that fullest *knowledge* gives in the most effective way. There may be what is termed "practical *wisdom*" that looks only to material results; but in its full sense *wisdom* implies the highest and noblest exercise of all the faculties of the moral nature as well of the intellect. *Prudence* is a lower and more negative form of the same virtue, respecting outward and practical matters, and largely with a view of avoiding loss and injury; *wisdom* transcends *prudence*, so that while the part of *prudence* is ordinarily also that of *wisdom*, cases arise, as in the exigencies of business or of war, when the highest *wisdom* is in the disregard of the maxims of *prudence*. *Judgment*, the power of forming decisions, especially correct decisions, is broader and more positive than *prudence*, leading one to do, as readily as to refrain from doing; but *judgment* is more limited in range and less exalted in character than *wisdom*; to say of one that he displayed good *judgment* is much less than to say that he manifested *wisdom*. *Skill* is far inferior to *wisdom*, consisting largely in the practical application of acquired *knowledge*, power, and habitual processes, or in the ingenious contrivance that makes such application possible. In the making of something perfectly useless there may be great *skill*, but no *wisdom*. Compare **ACUMEN; ASTUTE; KNOWLEDGE; PRUDENCE; SAGACITY.**—**Antonyms:** absurdity, error, folly, foolishness, idiocy, imbecility, imprudence, indiscretion, miscalculation, misjudgment, nonsense, senselessness, shallowness, silliness, stupidity. Compare synonyms for **ABURD; IDIOCY.**

COMPARISON WITH OTHER DICTIONARIES.

allay.	Standard.	Century.	International.
Synonyms: alleviate, appease, calm, compose, mollify, pacify, quiet, soothe, still, tranquilize. <i>Allay</i> and <i>alleviate</i> are closely kindred in signification, and have been often interchanged in usage. But, in strictness, to <i>allay</i> is to lay to rest, quiet, or soothe that which is excited; to <i>alleviate</i> , on the other hand, is to lighten a burden. We <i>allay</i> suffering by using means to soothe and tranquilize the sufferer; we <i>alleviate</i> suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; where the trouble is wholly or chiefly in the excitement, to <i>allay</i> the excitement is virtually to remove the trouble; as, to <i>allay</i> rage or pain; we <i>alleviate</i> poverty, but do not <i>allay</i> it. <i>Pacify</i> , directly from the Latin, and <i>appease</i> , from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to <i>mollify</i> is to soften; to <i>calm</i> , <i>quiet</i> , or <i>tranquilize</i> is to make still; <i>compose</i> , to place together, unite, adjust to a calm settled condition; to <i>soothe</i> (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We <i>allay</i> excitement, <i>appease</i> a tumult, <i>calm</i> agitation, <i>compose</i> our feelings or countenance, <i>pacify</i> the quarrelsome, <i>quiet</i> the boisterous or clamorous, <i>soothe</i> grief or distress. See ALLEViate; SETTLE. — Antonyms: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.	Synonyms: alleviate, appease, calm, compose, mollify, pacify, quiet, soothe, still, tranquilize. <i>Allay</i> and <i>alleviate</i> are closely kindred in signification, and have been often interchanged in usage. But, in strictness, to <i>allay</i> is to lay to rest, quiet, or soothe that which is excited; to <i>alleviate</i> , on the other hand, is to lighten a burden. We <i>allay</i> suffering by using means to soothe and tranquilize the sufferer; we <i>alleviate</i> suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; where the trouble is wholly or chiefly in the excitement, to <i>allay</i> the excitement is virtually to remove the trouble; as, to <i>allay</i> rage or pain; we <i>alleviate</i> poverty, but do not <i>allay</i> it. <i>Pacify</i> , directly from the Latin, and <i>appease</i> , from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to <i>mollify</i> is to soften; to <i>calm</i> , <i>quiet</i> , or <i>tranquilize</i> is to make still; <i>compose</i> , to place together, unite, adjust to a calm settled condition; to <i>soothe</i> (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We <i>allay</i> excitement, <i>appease</i> a tumult, <i>calm</i> agitation, <i>compose</i> our feelings or countenance, <i>pacify</i> the quarrelsome, <i>quiet</i> the boisterous or clamorous, <i>soothe</i> grief or distress. See ALLEViate; SETTLE. — Antonyms: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.	Syn. alleviate, relieve, mitigate, assuage, allay (see <i>alleviate</i>), calm, quiet, soothe, compose, still, hush, tranquilize, check, repress, soften, ease, moderate.	Syn. To alleviate; check; repress; assuage; appease; abate; subdue; destroy; compose; soothe; calm; quiet. See ALLEViate.
alleviate.	Synonyms: abate, assuage, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, palliate, reduce, relieve, remove, soften. Etymologically, to <i>alleviate</i> is to lift a burden toward oneself, and so <i>lighten</i> it for the bearer; to <i>relieve</i> is to lift it back from the bearer, nearly or quite away; to <i>remove</i> is to take it away altogether. <i>Alleviate</i> is thus less than <i>relieve</i> ; <i>relieve</i> , ordinarily, less than <i>remove</i> . We <i>alleviate</i> , <i>relieve</i> , or <i>remove</i> the trouble; we <i>relieve</i> , not <i>alleviate</i> , the sufferer. <i>Assuage</i> is, by derivation, to sweeten; <i>mitigate</i> , to make mild; <i>moderate</i> , to bring within measure; <i>abate</i> , to heat down, and so make less. We <i>abate</i> a fever; <i>lessen</i> anxiety; <i>moderate</i> passions or desires; <i>lighten</i> , <i>en</i> burdens; <i>mitigate</i> or <i>alleviate</i> pain; <i>reduce</i> inflammation; <i>soften</i> , <i>assuage</i> , or <i>moderate</i> grief; we <i>lighten</i> or <i>mitigate</i> punishments; we <i>relieve</i> any suffering of body or mind that admits of remedy. <i>Alleviate</i> has been often confused with <i>allay</i> . See ABATE; ALLAY. — Antonyms: aggravate, augment, embitter, enhance, increase, intensify, magnify, make worse.	Syn. alleviate, relieve, mitigate, assuage, allay, diminish, soften, abate, qualify, reduce. See <i>Allay</i> . Where these words are applied to pain, etc., <i>alleviate</i> is to lighten somewhat, and especially in a soothing way; <i>relieve</i> and <i>allay</i> go further than <i>alleviate</i> , removing in large measure or altogether. <i>Mitigate</i> is to make mild, less severe; perhaps it stands midway between <i>alleviate</i> and <i>relieve</i> . <i>Assuage</i> is to calm down, and that idea underlies all its uses; <i>allay</i> conveys similarly the idea of putting to rest.	Syn. To lessen; diminish; soften; mitigate; assuage; abate; relieve; mollify; allay.—To ALLEViate, MITIGATE, ASSUAGE, ALLAY. These words have in common the idea of relief from some painful state; and being all figurative, they differ in their application, according to the image under which this idea is presented. <i>Alleviate</i> supposes a load which is lightened or taken off; as, to <i>alleviate</i> one's cares. <i>Mitigate</i> supposes something fierce which is made mild; as, to <i>mitigate</i> one's anguish. <i>Assuage</i> supposes something violent which is quieted; as, to <i>assuage</i> one's sorrow. <i>Allay</i> supposes something previously excited, but now brought down; as, to <i>allay</i> one's suffering or one's thirst. To <i>alleviate</i> the distresses of life; to <i>mitigate</i> the fierceness of passion or the violence of grief; to <i>assuage</i> angry feeling; to <i>allay</i> wounded sensibility.

The Boston Traveller: "In point of completeness it is without a peer in our language. . . . The success of the dictionary is already secured. . . . No pains have been spared to make it, not 'a standard dictionary,' but 'THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.' "

It will be seen that the *Standard* alone brings out clearly the distinction between *allay* and *alleviate*: "We *allay* suffering by doing something to soothe and tranquilize the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer. . . . We *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it." Note also the comparison of *alleviate* with *relieve* and *remove*, *alleviate* being stronger, and not weaker than *allay*, except that "when

the trouble is wholly or chiefly in the excitement, to *allay* the excitement is virtually to remove the trouble."

The *Standard Dictionary* alone has supplied synonyms for *fruit*, and given in full and clear statement the often difficult discrimination between *fruit* and *vegetable*. This discussion has been reviewed and approved by many eminent botanists and horticulturists. It will be seen that both the scientific and popular definitions are very fully and clearly stated.

Standard.	Century.	International.
fruit. <i>Synonyms:</i> berry, grain, nut, root, tuber, vegetable. <i>Fruit</i> (L. <i>fructus</i>, from <i>frui</i>, enjoy, the sense still retained in the kindred word <i>fruition</i>) originally denoted any profitable or enjoyable result or product, as "the <i>fruits</i> of righteousness." <i>Phil.</i> i. 11; and especially any useful or enjoyable product of a living organism, vegetable or animal; as, "Blessed shall be the <i>fruit</i> of thy body, and the <i>fruit</i> of thy ground, and the <i>fruit</i> of thy cattle, <i>Deut.</i> xxviii. 4. Gradually the word became restricted to edible products of plants, including all <i>grains</i>. <i>Fruit</i> of all kinds, in coat Rough, or smooth rind, or hoarded husk, or shell. MILTON P. L. bk. v. l. 341. In botany, a <i>fruit</i> of a flowering plant is the matured seed-vessel and its contents, together with such accessory parts as become finally incorporated with them. Thus, in the botanical sense, not only apples, pears, peaches, tomatoes, figs, etc., but all <i>berries</i>, <i>nuts</i>, <i>grains</i>, beans, peas, pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers, and melons, as well as pine-cones, the samaras or winged seeds of the maple, ash, or elm, and many other products, are <i>fruits</i>. Popular usage has, however, become much narrower. The <i>grains</i> have been dropped, and the tendency is to drop <i>nuts</i> also, so that a <i>fruit</i> is now generally understood to be the fleshy and juicy product of some plant, usually tree or shrub (and nearly always containing the seed), which, when ripe, is edible without cooking, and adapted for use as a dessert rather than a salad. The quince, however, though usually cooked before eating, is classed among <i>fruits</i>, and we sometimes speak of poisonous <i>fruits</i>, as the <i>berries</i> of the nightshade. A <i>vegetable</i>, in the popular sense, is any part of a herbaceous plant commonly used for culinary purposes, and may consist of the <i>root</i>, as in the beet and turnip; the stem, as in the asparagus, celery, and rhubarb (or pie-plant); a <i>tuber</i>, or underground stem, as in the potato; the foliage, as in cabbage and spinach; or of that which is botanically the <i>fruit</i>, as in the tomato, bean, pea, and eggplant. Thus the tomato is both a <i>fruit</i> and a <i>vegetable</i>, though for table use and in the garden and market it ranks as a <i>vegetable</i> only. In like manner the pumpkin and squash, which are botanically <i>fruits</i>, are classed as <i>vegetables</i>; while the melon, which is of the same family, is termed a <i>fruit</i>. "The <i>fruits</i> of certain low-growing perennial plants are specifically termed by horticulturists 'small <i>fruits</i>,' including the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, currant, huckleberry, and cranberry. The term includes grapes, but excludes cherries." CROZIER <i>Dict. of Bot. Terms</i>, 1892. Edible products that grow under ground are commonly classed as <i>vegetables</i>, whether edible <i>roots</i>, as the beet, turnip, and carrot, or potatoes and onions, which are not true <i>roots</i>, but modified stems. Peanuts (groundnuts or goobers) are true <i>fruits</i>, though ripening underground. The <i>fruit</i> of the potato is the so-called potato-ball, which is botanically a <i>berry</i>. The terms <i>roots</i> and <i>root-crop</i> are used specifically in the agricultural sense of beets, turnips, carrots, mangel-wurzels, etc., especially as designed for feeding cattle. Compare HARVEST.	No Synonyms.	[The only matter for comparison here is the following encyclopedic note under VEGETABLE.] <i>Vegetables</i> and <i>fruits</i> are sometimes loosely distinguished by the usual need of cooking the former for the use of man, while the latter may be eaten raw; but the distinction often fails, as in the case of quinces, barberries, and other fruits, and lettuce, celery, and other vegetables. Tomatoes if cooked are vegetables, if eaten raw, are fruits. (1)

The *Standard* alone gives synonyms clearly discriminating the words *revolve*, *roll*, and *rotate*, which are treated by no other Dictionary.

revolve.
Synonyms: roll, rotate, turn. Any round body *rolls* which continuously touches with successive portions of its surface successive portions of another surface; a wagon-wheel *rolls* along the ground. To *rotate* is said of a body that has a circular motion about its own center or axis; to *revolve* is said of a body that moves about a center outside of itself. A *revolving* body may also either *rotate* or *roll* at the same time; the earth *revolves* around the sun, and *rotates* on its own axis; in popular usage, the earth is often said to *revolve* about its own axis, or to have a daily *revolution*, but *rotate* and *rotation* are the more accurate terms. A cylinder over which an endless belt is drawn is said to *roll* as regards the belt, though it *rotates* as regards its own axis. Any object that is in contact with or connected with a *rolling* body is often said to *roll*; as, the car *rolls* smoothly along the track. Objects whose motion approximates to or suggests a rotary motion along a supporting surface are also said to *roll*; as, ocean waves *roll* in upon the shore, or the ship *rolls* in the trough of the sea. *Turn* is a conversational and popular word often used vaguely for *rotate* or *revolve*, or for any motion about a fixed point, especially for a motion less than a complete rotation or revolution; a man *turns* his head or *turns* on his heel; the gate *turns* on its hinges.—*Antonyms:* bind, chafe, grind, slide, slip, stick.

Caroll D. Wright, United States Bureau of Statistics, Washington: "I find the definitions not only correct but wonderfully clear and terse."

The *Standard* alone has adequately treated the synonyms of the common but important word *tool*. This will be evident by the following comparison:

	Standard.	Century.	International.
tool.	Synonyms: apparatus, appliance, implement, instrument, machine, mechanism, utensil. A <i>tool</i> is both contrived and used for extending the force of an intelligent agent to something that is to be operated upon. Those things by which pacific and industrial operations are performed are alone properly called <i>tools</i> ; those designed for warlike purposes being designated weapons. An <i>instrument</i> is anything through which power is applied and a result produced; in general usage, the word is of considerably wider meaning than <i>tool</i> ; as, a piano is a musical <i>instrument</i> . <i>Instrument</i> is the word usually applied to <i>tools</i> used in scientific pursuits; as, we speak of a surgeon's or an optician's <i>instruments</i> . An <i>implement</i> is a mechanical agency considered with reference to some specific purpose to which it is adapted; as, an agricultural <i>implement</i> ; <i>implements of war</i> . <i>Implement</i> is a less technical and artificial term than <i>tool</i> . The paw of a tiger might be termed a terrible <i>implement</i> , but not a <i>tool</i> . A <i>utensil</i> is that which may be used for some special purpose; the word is especially applied to articles used for domestic or agricultural purposes; as, kitchen <i>utensils</i> ; farming <i>utensils</i> . An <i>appliance</i> is that which is or may be applied to the accomplishment of a result, either independently or as subordinate to something more extensive or important: every mechanical <i>tool</i> is an <i>appliance</i> , but not every <i>appliance</i> is a <i>tool</i> ; the traces of a harness are <i>appliances</i> for traction, but they are not <i>tools</i> . <i>Mechanism</i> is a word of wide meaning, denoting any combination of mechanical devices for united action. A <i>machine</i> in the most general sense is any mechanical <i>instrument</i> for the conversion of motion; in this sense a lever is a <i>machine</i> ; but in more commonly accepted usage a <i>machine</i> is distinguished from a <i>tool</i> by its complexity, and by the combination and coordination of powers and movements for the production of a result. A chisel by itself is a <i>tool</i> ; when it is set so as to be operated by a crank and pitman, the entire <i>mechanism</i> is called a <i>machine</i> ; as, a mortising-machine. (Compare MACHINE-TOOL, under MACHINE.) An <i>apparatus</i> may be a <i>machine</i> , but the word is commonly used for a collection of distinct articles to be used in connection or combination for a certain purpose, a mechanical equipment; as, the <i>apparatus</i> of a gymnasium; especially, for a collection of <i>appliances</i> for some scientific purpose; as, a chemical or surgical <i>apparatus</i> ; an <i>apparatus</i> may include many <i>tools</i> , <i>instruments</i> , or <i>implements</i> . <i>Implement</i> is for the most part and <i>utensil</i> is altogether restricted to the literal sense; <i>instrument</i> , <i>machine</i> , and <i>tool</i> have figurative use, <i>instrument</i> being used largely in a good, <i>tool</i> always in a bad sense; <i>machine</i> inclines to the unfavorable sense, as implying that human agents are made mechanically subservient to some controlling will; as, an <i>instrument</i> of Providence; the <i>tool</i> of a tyrant; a political <i>machine</i> .	tool. Syn. <i>Implement, instrument, tool, utensil.</i> An <i>implement</i> is whatever may supply a want or a requisite to an end; it is always regarded in reference to its particular use; as, agricultural <i>implements</i> ; <i>implements of war</i> . An <i>instrument</i> is anything which is employed in doing work or producing a certain result; as, surgical, mathematical, musical <i>instruments</i> . A <i>tool</i> is something less specific than an <i>implement</i> , and, when used physically, is one of the smaller implements of a mechanic art, such as can be worked by the hand; as, gardeners' <i>tools</i> ; joiners' <i>tools</i> . A <i>utensil</i> is literally something to be used; the word has by usage become restricted to articles of domestic or farming use. In figurative use, <i>instrument</i> is generally employed in a good sense, but <i>tool</i> in a dishonorable and contemptuous sense; we speak of a man as the <i>instrument</i> of Providence, or as the mere <i>tool</i> of cunning men. Formerly <i>implement</i> had a figurative sense.	[No synonyms at <i>tool</i> . The following are given without reference at <i>INSTRUMENT</i> .] Instrument. <i>Tool; implement; utensil; machine; apparatus; medium; channel; agent.</i>

Here the statement in the *Standard* will be found to excel that in the other dictionaries, not only in fulness but in accuracy.

Comparative Treatment of Implement.

Take, for instance, the first sentence in the paragraph quoted from the *Century*:

"An *implement* is whatever may supply a want or [be?] a requisite to an end."

Then a loaf of bread is an *implement*; so is a glass of water, or any other article of food or drink; any article of clothing would also be an *implement*, and we might say, "The drenched traveler arrayed himself in dry *implements* and eagerly devoured the hot *implements* that were set before him." In fact, the difficulty is to imagine anything that is not an *implement*, according to this comprehensive statement.

The error here undoubtedly arose from too close an adherence to the etymology, *implement* (from the Latin *in*, in, and *pleo*, fill) meaning originally that which *fills up* or supplies a need or vacancy—a sense that is archaic and practically obsolete, and certainly never thought of by those who use *implement* as a synonym of *tool*. The *Standard* here as in all cases, keeps to the present, living meaning of the word it treats.

Following the statement in the *Century* a little further, we read, "A *tool* . . . when used physically, is one of the smaller *implements* of a mechanic art," etc. That is, *TOOL*, which has been declared to be "less specific" is included as a *species* under the *genus* *IMPLEMENT*, which we have been given to understand is the more specific. But what is meant by "A *tool* . . . when used physically"? A *tool* that can be "used physically" is ordinarily incapable of any mental or spiritual use; what, for instance, are the mental or spiritual uses of a hammer? Here the word "*tool*" (which may have figurative use) is confounded with the *thing* (which cannot)—a very common, but very unfortunate lexicographical error.

Compare with these statements of the *Century* the corresponding statements of the *Standard*:

"A *tool* is both contrived and used for extending the force of an intelligent agent to something that is to be operated upon."

"An *implement* is a mechanical agency considered with reference to some specific purpose to which it is adapted; as, an agricultural *implement*; *implements of war*. *Implement* is a less technical and artificial term than *tool*."

Here the statements correspond with the facts. A fallen bough as it lies on the ground is neither an *implement* nor a *tool*; but if a man takes it up, it may become an *implement*, according as he deems it "adapted" or desirable for a weapon, a lever, a staff, or a fishing-rod; in neither of these uses is it a *tool*, because it was not "designed" for the use for which it is found to be "adapted"; a *tool*, as a crowbar, a drill, a chisel, a saw, etc., is "both *designed* and *adapted*." Thus all *tools* are *implements* but not all *implements* are *tools*; *implement* being the more general and *tool* the more specific term. This the *Standard* alone clearly and accurately explains.

It is believed that the *Standard*, in its treatment of synonyms, is not only superior to other dictionaries but also to the special books on synonyms. For instance, Crabb's "English Synonymes," has many excellencies, so that it has been for seventy years the chief, if not the sole authority in its line for thousands of students; but it is now, in many respects, archaic, and has also many marked defects, being characterized often by looseness of style, and sometimes by mistaken etymology as well as by inaccurate definitions and discriminations. Take the following illustrations of looseness of style:

England can boast of many noble vindicators of the rights of humanity, *not excepting those which concern the brute creation*. p. 121.

Crabb's Looseness of Style. Blame and condemn do not necessarily require to be expressed in words. p. 154.

[Meaning "Blame and condemnation are not necessarily expressed in words."]

Ohio Wesleyan University: J. W. BASHFORD, President: "I say more emphatically than ever before that it is by far the best dictionary in the English language, and I want it for constant reference."

When a young man enters the world, he must take heed lest he be not ensnared by his companions into vicious practises. p. 506.

The writer of the above did not consider that *lest* is in itself negative, equivalent to *that not*, and that to follow it with *not* is to commit the solecism of a double negative. But the writer who *could* do that shows a lack of the *sense of language*, a fatal defect in a writer of synonyms. The following are specimens of inaccurate definitions and distinctions.

A contradiction or absurdity is *manifest* which is *felt* by all as soon as it is *perceived* [!]. p. 88.

The following extract, besides its inaccuracy of definition and discrimination, incidentally illustrates also the looseness of the author's style.

Comfort, that genuine English word, describes what England only affords. . . The grand feature in *comfort* is substantiality; in that of [?] pleasure is *warmth* [!]. p. 219.

While the opening sentence in this extract could only have been written by an Englishman, the closing statement might have been written by an Eskimo. It is hard to see how any but an arctic constitution could find the acme of *pleasure* to consist in *warmth*!

Despair is often the forerunner of *desperation* and *despondency*, but it is not necessarily accompanied with effects so powerful. p. 321.

Evidently one in a state of *despair* should be on his guard lest he fall into a condition of *despondency*! Similar examples could be given almost without number. Soule and Fallows have published *lists* of synonyms (the latter giving antonym also); but these are *mere word-books*, with no discussion or comparison of the words one with another. Graham's excellent text-book appeared in 1845, dealing only with *pairs of words*, so that the words considered number only 1300 in all; Whately's little book treats only about 600 synonyms. The comparatively recent work of Charles J. Smith is quite an extended treatise, the only one that compares with that of Crabb in number of synonyms and fulness of statement; but though Smith has sometimes corrected, he has also sometimes retained the errors of Crabb, while his own work is not free from errors, and has the especial fault of a discursive prolixity in which his excellent discriminations are often quite lost.

A comparison of the treatment of the terms *art* and *science* in these works with that in the *Standard* will show their relative merits.

Standard.	Crabb.	Smith.
art. <i>Synonyms</i>: address, aptitude, cleverness, dexterity, <i>esthetics</i>, ingenuity, knack, skill, tact. In the highest sense <i>art</i> has no synonym. The term <i>esthetics</i> denotes the theory of the beautiful which furnishes the basis of <i>art</i>. For subordinate senses, see ARTIFICE; BUSINESS. For the distinctions between <i>science</i> and <i>art</i>, see <i>synonyms</i> for <i>SCIENCE</i>. science. <i>Synonyms</i>: art, knowledge. <i>Knowledge</i> of a single fact, not known as related to any other, or of many facts not known as having any mutual relations or as comprehended under any general law, does not reach the meaning of <i>science</i>; <i>science</i> is <i>knowledge</i> reduced to law and embodied in system. The <i>knowledge</i> of various countries gathered by an observant traveler may be a heterogeneous medley of facts, which gain real value only when coordinated and arranged by the man of <i>science</i>. <i>Art</i> always relates to something to be done, <i>science</i> to something to be known. Not only must <i>art</i> be discriminated from <i>science</i>, but <i>art</i> in the industrial or mechanical sense must be distinguished from <i>art</i> in the <i>æsthetic</i> sense; the former aims chiefly at utility, the latter at beauty. The mechanic <i>arts</i> are the province of the artisan, the <i>æsthetic</i> or fine <i>arts</i> are the province of the artist; all the industrial <i>arts</i>, as of weaving or printing, arithmetic or navigation, are governed by exact rules. <i>Art</i> in the highest <i>æsthetic</i> sense, while it makes use of rules, transcends all rule; no rules can be given for the production of a painting like Raffaello's "Transfiguration," a statue like the Apollo Belvidere, or a poem like the <i>Iliad</i>. <i>Science</i> does not, like the mechanic <i>arts</i>, make production its direct aim, yet its possible productive application in the <i>arts</i> is a constant stimulus to scientific investigation; the <i>science</i>, as in the case of chemistry or electricity, is urged on to higher development by the demands of the <i>art</i>, while the <i>art</i> is perfected by the advance of the <i>science</i>. Creative <i>art</i> seeking beauty for its own sake is closely akin to pure <i>science</i> seeking <i>knowledge</i> for its own sake. Compare ART; KNOWLEDGE; LITERATURE.	Art signifies that which is followed in the way of the <i>arts</i>. . . The exercise of one's knowledge or experience for purposes of gain is a <i>business</i>; when learning or particular skill is required, it is a <i>profession</i>; and when there is a peculiar exercise of <i>art</i>, it is an <i>art</i>. . . Musicians and painters follow an <i>art</i>. <i>Eng. Synonyms Explained</i>, p. 171. The pursuits of <i>science</i> have a peculiar interest for men of a peculiar turn. p. 574.	Business . . . comprises any exercise of knowledge and experience for purposes of gain. When learning or skill of a high order is required, it is called a <i>Profession</i>. When there is a peculiar exercise of skill, it is called an <i>Art</i>. Those exercise an <i>art</i> who exchange skilled labor for money. . . The <i>art</i> of the haker lies in making loaves, his <i>trade</i> in selling them. <i>Synonyms Discriminated</i>. p. 633. As <i>science</i> consists of speculative principles, so <i>art</i> is a system of rules. 1b, p. 540.

Here it will be seen that Smith makes the fatal error of stating without qualification that "*art is a system of rules*," while Crabb has avoided error by intrenching himself behind a series of impregnable truisms, as that "when there is a peculiar exercise of *art*, it (?) is an *art*." (!)

Antonyms.

It should be noted that the *Standard* alone gives antonyms, being the first Dictionary to introduce that excellent feature.

Definition by Contrast. Antonyms have the merit of *definition by contrast*, the meaning of a word often being made clearer to the mind by the sharp statement of what it is *not*. They have also many obvious advantages for those who consult a Dictionary as an aid to rhetorical composition.

The synonym work of the *Standard Dictionary* has been highly commended by the press of all English-speaking countries.

Prepositions.

Especial attention has been given in the *Standard* to the indication of the proper prepositions to be used after certain

words in regard to which doubt or perplexity is often experienced. In many cases, this is done in connection with the definitions, but in very many instances, the prepositions are treated in separate paragraphs.

Examples of the separate treatment, in addition to those given in connection with the synonyms for BREAK, etc., in the preceding pages may be found in the following:

antipathy.

Prepositions: antipathy *to* (less frequently *for* or *against*) a person or thing; antipathy *between* or *betwixt* two persons or things.

arrest.

Prepositions: arrested *for* crime, *on* suspicion, *by* the sberiff; *on*, *upon*, or *by* *virtue* of a warrant; *on* final process; *in* execution.

call.

Prepositions: call *to* a passer-by; call *after* one who is departing or fleeing; call *on* or *upon* a friend, or *at* his house; call *on* or *upon* one *for* aid or service; call *upon* the country *for* troops; he is called *by* the name of Lincoln, *after* the great emancipator; his integrity has never been called *in* question.

fall.

Prepositions: to fall *from* a height; *out* of a window; *down* an embankment; *on* one's knees; *at* another's feet; *into* a snare; *into* line; *over* an obstacle; *in* love; *to* blows; *upon* the enemy; *under* suspicion.

It is believed that this department of the Dictionary will also be found exceedingly helpful.

The Phonetic Journal, Bath, England: "The Scientific Alphabet Key [in Standard Dictionary] is along the line of work done by the most eminent philologists of England and America. . . . It has been prepared with great thoroughness and with a keen sense of the public needs of the present day. A great and unqualified success may be safely predicted for the new dictionary."

COMPOUND WORDS.

The assertion is made in the Standard that "for the first time, it is thought, in dictionary-making, an attempt has been made to reduce the compounding of words to a scientific system." Thousands of English terms present the question of compounding or not compounding, and one need not spend much time to discover in one work such violent contradictions of form as, *globe-trotter* and *novel reader*, *fish-market* and *fruit store*, *fellow-man* and *fellow passenger*, *dining-room* and *smoking room*, *battle-ground* and *anchorage ground*, which are selected for this writing from a book recently published. Many books, as those by

Confusion in Literature.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, have *apple-tree*, *pear-tree*, and all similar names of trees compounded, while others, as the one examined for the selection given above, have *apple tree*, *pear tree*, etc., each as two words. Such confusion is more noticeable, because there is more of it, in the literature of our time than in that of an earlier period, though English print seems never to have been consistent.

It is reasonable to suppose that even the editors of the Standard Dictionary have not attempted to secure unquestionable consistency for all complex terms in the language. Such an attempt

Choice of Form Based on Principle.

would be sure to fail, even in those terms that can be recorded in a dictionary; but there are many thousands of word-pairs in common use that are amenable to rule in regard to form, and for each of which some one form must be the best. The Standard's special editor, Mr. F. Horace Teall, claims that in each of these instances his choice of form is based on principle and it is in this that the Standard differs from other dictionaries. This editor had previously studied the subject, and had published a book entitled "The Compounding of English Words"; and commendations of that book by scholars to whose consideration it was submitted, led to his selection for the work on the Standard Dictionary. How well that work has been done will best appear through comparison with other books.

Soule and Wheeler's "Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling," published thirty years ago, and still current, says, in its preface: "The proper mode of joining the constituent parts of compound words is a subject necessary to be considered, in connection with that of spelling, in a complete and systematic exhibition of the principles of English orthography. This difficult subject has received special attention in this work." Rules are given for distinction between hyphenated and continuous compounds, by means of accent only, and in a vocabulary occupying 385 pages, with frequent references to the rules by their para-

Inadequacy of Old Rules Exemplified.

graph-numbers, 205 and 206, are such forms as *flapdragon*, *snap-dragon*, *fire-fly*, *fire-place*, *note-worthy*, *praiseworthy*, *glow-worm*, *slow-worm*, *brickwork*, *clock-work*, *raindrop*, *rain-gauge*, *billbook*, *note-book*, *shortcoming*, *forthcoming*, *sawfish*, *sword-fish*, *hump-backed*, *hunchbacked*, and many words very queer as continuous ones, including *loverletter* and *mincepie*. Surely these differences are not indicated by difference of accent.

Bigelow's "Handbook of Punctuation" distinctly prescribes *mountain top* as two words and *mountain-side* as a compound, *school teacher* as two and *school-teaching* as a compound, and other unreasonable contradictions. Mr. Bigelow's preface says that in his work "an attempt has been made to give definite practical rules, which shall avoid the many inconsistencies and errors

of our two principal dictionaries," and that "printers and school-book makers usually follow the dictionary which they take as their standard, without any regard to consistency." The latter statement is not universally true, for many printers try to be consistent, and have much trouble because they cannot follow the dictionary. Mr. Bigelow's rules are mostly made for particular words, and not for classes of words, thus leaving much of the language unprovided for.

A few examples of the "inconsistencies and errors of our two principal dictionaries" will show why many writers have referred to them in language like that here quoted:

Worcester's Dictionary has *Old-Testament* in its main vocabulary as a compound word, but *New Testament* as two words under *new*; *backroom* is given as a continuous word, but *front-room* with a hyphen, and the definitions say "in the *back part*" and "*front part*"; *Chinese tree* and *Chinese-aster* differ as here shown; and false compounds like *Indian=arrow-root*, *French=honeysuckle*, and *German=millet* abound.

"Webster's Unabridged" is the other of the two "principal dictionaries" referred to. In it *Old Testament* is defined under *old*, and *New Testament* is given only as an example of the use of the word *Testament*; *back-room* is defined as "a room behind the *front room*, or in the *back part* of the house;" *backdoor* is one word, *front door* two; neither *Chinese tree* nor *Chinese aster* is given in any form (but *China aster* is mentioned under *aster*); *Indian arrowroot* is not given, but *French-honeysuckle* appears, with the hyphen, as in Worcester, and *German=millet* and many other false compounds are given, though *German silver* and *German paste* have their proper form.

These few examples show conclusively that the matter of compounding was not submitted to any real test of principle in the making of these dictionaries.

Reasonable Choice of Form.

Mr. Teall tells us it was his conviction that so large a portion of our language could not properly be left independent of principle, and that for any common term there must be a reasonable choice of form, that led him to devote much time to the study of such terms, to determine such reasonable choice. Contradictions in books giving rules based entirely on accent, as those of Soule and Wheeler, confirmed his impression that such rules are inadequate, as are also two other rules often given in text-books, that permanent compounds should be written continuously, and temporary compounds should have a hyphen. Few people would agree as to the line of division between permanent and temporary, and there is much difference of opinion as to accentuation.

A very successful attempt is made in the Standard Dictionary to distinguish between compound and non-compound forms by language principles, and also between hyphenated and continuous compounds in classes, though fully established usage prescribes the continuous form in many instances where real principle indicates the use of the hyphen. There is no doubt that this is really the first attempt of its kind accompanied with full statement of grammatical reasons. General principles are given in the dictionary as follows:

"1st. That all words should be separate when used in regular grammatical relation and construction, unless they are jointly applied in some arbitrary way.

General Principles.

"2d. That abnormal association of words generally indicates unification in sense, and hence compounding in form.

Cornell University: PROF. DUNCAN CAMPBELL LEE: "I find the Standard Dictionary of great value. For the teacher and the student it possesses a practical utility, unique and pleasing."

London Daily Chronicle, London, England: "*The Standard is most creditable to American enterprise and scholarship. It is a distinctive and independent work, and will be frankly welcomed in England as well as in America.*"

"3d. That no expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphenated or solid) without change of sense."

It is said that the first principle forbids joining an adjective and a noun in regular use, as *spinal column*, *chestnut horse*, *brick house*, *fellow citizen*, *man servant*, *Armstrong gun*, but arbitrary application requires that such terms be joined, as *bluecoat* for one who wears a *blue coat*, *redhead* for a duck having a *red head*. The first principle also keeps a regular adverb separate from an adjective modified by it, even when the two express one attribution, as *highly colored wings*, *recently published book*. The second principle makes two nouns used together as one name become one word, if the first is not really attributive, as *brick-yard*, in which *brick* is not attributive as it is in *brick house* (a house made of bricks).

Five rules are given for the selection of forms under these principles, prescribing the use of a hyphen in compound nouns made by mere ellipsis and inversion of a phrase (as *hat-box*, for "a box for a hat"), and in possessive phrases used as specific names (as *hare's-tail* and *lion's-tail* as names of plants); but continuous form for some familiar literal compounds like the first, for words whose final elements are almost on the footing of mere suffixes (as *footman*, *airway*, *milkwed*, *motherwort*, and two-syllable names ending with *fish*), and for names designating something named from having as a characteristic or adjunct that which is literally expressed by the elements of the name (as *goldenrod* for a plant, *gillhead* for a fish).

These principles and rules, with a list of 40,000 terms compiled by the department editor, were adopted after submission to many eminent scholars and approval by them, thus securing the making of a truly authoritative record. The rules clearly demand that exactly similar terms shall have the same form, and it will be interesting to know how closely Mr. Teall has met this demand, or how far the work departs from it.

Test of the System.

Test of the system by examination of large numbers of similar words discloses an occasional variation of form that seems contradictory until a closer analogy is found that places the differing word in another large category. Thus, when every noun beginning with *air* is seen to be hyphenated except *airway*, the first thought may be that the single exception is queer: but when all such words ending with *way* are seen to be continuous, without exception, the reason is evident and satisfactory. Again, the Standard's record of 105 nouns beginning with *air* is a good step in advance even of the Century Dictionary, which has 101. The Webster's International gives only 39 such terms, each split into two words except *air-tight* as the name of a stove.

Variation in form is very noticeable in the names of bones, *buckbone* and *jawbone* especially being often printed as continuous words, while it is not uncommon to find *cheek bone* and *thigh bone* printed as here written, as two words. Lexicographers have not heretofore made these terms alike in their work, probably because other people had not done so, and the lexicographers were making records of what had been used by others: but any form of almost any one of the names could be found in good books, and in such a case the lexicographer may well systematize, especially as his work is consulted by those who desire authoritative decision when in doubt. The printer who closely followed any of the older dictionaries, in printing a number of these names together, could not be reasonably consistent. If he followed Webster's International, he would have *backbone*, *breastbone*, *cheek bone*, *hip bone*, *jawbone*, and *thigh bone*. The older Webster gives *backbone* but no other without a hyphen. In the Standard every one of these names is hyphenated, though *buckbone* is also given separately as a continuous word for figurative use. Making two forms of the same

term seems at first thought too much like what is called "hair-splitting," but precedent is not lacking, as a few such words are prevailingly so distinguished in usage (as an *iron-clad* ship, but an *ironclad*). A few other instances of such distinction are found in the Standard Dictionary, as the adjective *water-proof* and the noun *waterproof*, *flint-lock* for the lock of a firearm and *flintlock* for the arm itself.

One of the rules of the Standard is that all dissyllabic fish-names terminating with *fish* have the continuous form, and all longer names have a hyphen. This rule is faithfully applied, with the exception of *silverfish*, presumably because of its frequent association with *goldfish*, and *cuttlefish*, which does not name a real fish.

A close search of the words made by joining two nouns in literal sense fails to disclose any form that violates the rule for the use of the hyphen but such as are stated to be exceptional, as *daybreak*, *eyebrow*, *sunrise*, *sunset*, though of course there are some words of this kind about which people may disagree. The Standard's treatment of such word-pairs is certainly scientific, making a record as near as possible to the best of actual usage, and satisfying to the busy writer or printer who wants an authoritative decision that will not lead him into confusion. Here again comparison with another of our latest dictionaries will afford practical illustration. In the Standard we find all compounds beginning with *horse* given in the hyphenated form, except such as *horseman* and *horseway*, in accordance with a different rule and a closer analogy; *horsemaster*, presumably to agree with *horseman*, and also with some other words having *master* as the second element; and a few, as *horsehead* for a fish, for which the continuous form is dictated by arbitrary application. In the International most of the terms beginning with *horse* are given each as two words, some exactly like these are continuous, and a few are hyphenated. Here we find *horse bean*, but *horse-chestnut*; *horse car*, but *horse-litter*, *horserake*, *horsepond*, and *horselaugh*; *horse courier*, but *horse-jockey*.

What is here said about words beginning with *horse* is equally applicable in many other cases, and the Standard in these cases seems absolutely consistent. No doubt the Standard's department editor could prove by actual count in the best books, were that worth while, that the form with the hyphen prevails in usage; and that it is the form that must be chosen if any one form is used in all cases is beyond question, unless all grammarians who ever taught or wrote have taught and written what is not and never was true.

The rule giving continuous form to names like *bluecoat*, *redhead*, etc., is consistently applied, and thus the Standard gives another large class of words in such form that a glance at any one of them in the book gives sufficient assurance of the proper form for any other one, unless that one has some peculiarity that makes a hyphen show its elements more clearly, as *mouse-ear*. Even these exceptions are very few.

Grammatical Classification.

One important effect of grammatical systematizing with reference to compounding is seen in the classification of words as parts of speech, and in the resultant difference of definition of some words as compared with their treatment in other dictionaries. Thus, the Century Dictionary gives an example of *after* as an adjective in *after period*, and says in a note that the use of the hyphen in such terms, which it calls "loose combination of the adjective with its noun," is optional. The International treats *after* in this way also. The Standard editors, on the contrary, perceiving that this *after* is not the adjective, but is the preposition, as in the full phrase "a period coming after another," make all such words as *after-period* compounds, with no confusing note saying, "Write it as you please," in answer to

Bad Grammar Corrected.

Edgar Fawcett: "*The dictionary seems to me, in philological discrimination, carefulness, penetration, comprehension, and general scholarly treatment, almost beyond criticism. Its material trapping is the perfection of taste.*"

the person who consults the dictionary in search of a choice of form. A similar correction of classification is made in giving only one definition of *cross* as that of a legitimate adjective, as in "a *cross* person," or "*cross* words," and providing for compounding in all such terms as *cross=purposes*, or "*a cross=bill*."

Many claims have been made in other works with reference to compound words, as to practical provision for distinction in form, but lexicographers have commonly said very little about this matter, recognizing the fact of common confusion, but making no serious attempt to lessen it. One dictionary, however, more used in Great Britain than in America, has made a distinct claim for itself that is worth citing here. The dictionary is Nuttall's, and its preface says: "The compound words are very numerous in the English language and materially contribute to its copiousness. The great mass of them are omitted in our ordinary dictionaries;

but their great importance has induced the editor to insert all that are presumed to be of general utility." After seeing this one would expect to find a fair number of compounds in the dictionary; but the expectation is disappointed. There are but 38 compounds beginning with *air*, though every one of the Standard's 105 is of practical utility; there are only 47 with *horse*, while the Standard has 150, omitting the obsolete words.

This is instanced merely to lead up to the fact that the Standard Dictionary gives the largest collection of complex terms yet made, all of which terms are of practical utility in a dictionary, whether they are treated as compound words or not. Really self-explaining compounds are omitted from the Standard with nearly the same scrupulous care that was exercised to secure the inclusion of all common terms that are not self-explaining.

GLOSSARY OF FOREIGN PHRASES IN STANDARD DICTIONARY.

A REVIEW BY W. C. CONANT, NEW YORK.

Not the least among the many valuable adjuncts of the Standard Dictionary is the Glossary of Foreign Expressions, or Defining Vocabulary of quoted sayings and phrases from the Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Greek. **It has a double value:**—for the many, the readers, to whom the untranslated polyglottisms with which writers delight to garnish their English have ever been vanity and vexation of spirit; and for a still more interested class, the writers, who are with reason solicitous to make their quotations correctly, so as to manifest their erudition rather than their ignorance. Of these latter, it is not alone the numerous class "with just enough of learning to misquote," to whom the Glossary will be of decided assistance. The treachery of memory with regard to the minutiae of quoted expressions—not to speak of the degeneration of such expressions in common repetition, the commoner the worse—has been learned by every writer, at times, to his mortification. It is related of a certain eminent teacher, that a leave-taking graduate who solicited his very best counsel was rather taken aback by the simple advice, "Always verify your references." Simple as it is, the rule is to a painful degree impracticable, especially with respect to the class of references comprehended under the present head; and to find the work comprehensively done to order—as **it is now done, for the first time by a competent hand**—will be to writers studious of classic accuracy, a distinct source of happiness. For no writer, as writer, can command at once the learning, the literature, the languages, and the leisure, to chase the flying quotations back through all their transmigrations and metamorphoses to their original sources, and restore their pure forms and their true sense or contextual interpretation. This is that which we say has now been done for the first time; and the exigent necessity for this radical revision, as well as the great labor and special learning involved therein, can be best apprehended by comparing the Standard's Glossary with its predecessors. A few minutes of such comparative reading will create a lively impression of the mingled good judgment and good fortune of the publishers of the Standard Dictionary in subsidizing for this special task the resources of that scholarly, wide-reading, and infinitely-painstaking critic, Professor Wilkinson, of the chair of Poetry and Criticism in the University of Chicago.

One of the most remarkable points—in fact the cardinal point—of difference between this work and the comparatively slight

essays to the same end in Webster and Worcester, is just that in which the eminent teacher above referred to summed up his wisdom for the seeker therefor—Verify your references. That pupil either failed to be employed by either of our previous lexicographers, or else he lamentably failed to "reck the rede." There are not only no references given: there are multiplied instances of imperfect or wholly erroneous definition, as well as of inaccurate form, due obviously to want of any actual reference had to original sources; if courtesy should forbid us in other instances to charge an amazing absence of elementary knowledge of the language on its face.

In Professor Wilkinson's Glossary, on the contrary, we find **every quotation traced to its source, to its original form**, and to its connection and contextual interpretation, if possible, with chapter, verse, or page. The different authors to whom quotations are thus traced and verified number a hundred and fifty, mostly classics; and each of the more prominent is, naturally, credited with many sayings most familiar in their several tongues, but to which few of us could have easily found our way for verification. The literary class will certainly appreciate very highly this expert and laborious "verification of references," not only made to their hands, but put into their own hands for reverification.

The Standard Glossary is much the most extensive hitherto made. A large number of sayings and phrases not found in Webster or Worcester have been added, and among these we note quite a number that are familiar in every-day use. Of the previous glossaries, Webster's is the more voluminous, but Worcester seems to have aimed at abridgment, as well as correction, of Webster; in the former object succeeding easily by mere omission, and in the latter sometimes notably, by ordinary care, yet too often carelessly following in error. **The Standard coming last, and employing that decisive strategical advantage with a determination to excel at any cost**, has given us a greatly enlarged Glossary, and a multitude of corrections (with authorities) both of common and of lexicographers' errors, amended in form, sense, force, and clearness, with explanations besides that often reveal meanings that are quite veiled in the literal phrase.

We have not ransacked libraries and languages to retrace Professor Wilkinson's steps of verification and make detailed

British Museum: F. G. KENYON, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, England: "*It is indeed a splendid volume, and in addition to the ordinary characteristics of a dictionary it contains much of the information of an encyclopedia. It will be invaluable as a book of reference.*"

comparisons; but in a cursive glance over prominent instances we note among others the following corrections to illustrate and justify the generalities of characterization and comparison foregoing.

Mistranslations corrected:—

À beau jeu, beau retour: not one good turn deserves another, as in Webster and Worcester, but used in the spirit of retaliation, "tit for tat."

Ad finem: to the end; at or near the end. The latter definition is overlooked by Worcester and Webster.

À l'extérieur: secondary sense, *abroad*, wanting in Webster.

Anno urbis conditæ: Webster, "in the year the city was built" (!) instead of *in [such a] year from the founding of the city* (correct).

Ariendo pregonado vino, venden vinagre: correctly, having cried wine they sell vinegar: Webster, "having praised their wine, they sell us vinegar."

Barbâ tenus sapientes: sages as far as beard goes. Webster and Worcester both lack the explanatory word *goes*, so that "Wise as far as beard (or) the beard" hardly suggests the sense.

Bella femmina che ride, vuol dir borsa che piange: a smiling beauty means a weeping purse (i.e. *your* purse). Webster unmeaningly mistranslates, "when a handsome woman laughs, be sure her (!) purse cries."

Carpere et colligere: to pluck and gather. Webster, wrongly, "to pluck and bind."

De minimis non curat lex: the law does not concern itself about very small matters. Webster and Worcester misquote, *de minimis non curatur*. Webster mistranslates the noted legal maxim thus: "trifles are not noticed," and Worcester, "no notice is taken of trifles."

El corazón manda las carnes: the heart controls the body. Error of Webster, "the heart bears up the body."

Escritura buena memoria: writing, good memory. Webster's error, "the best memory."

Filius terræ: son of the soil; person of humble origin. Webster, "a son of earth, a human being" (!), and reversed in order. But in another place Webster has correctly, "*Filius terræ*, one of low birth." It is unfortunate to give an incorrect alternative without indicating which is the proper text.

Garde-feu: a fender. Webster, "a fire guard", which might be an insurance watchman or a fireman.

Gens togata: the toga'd (Roman) nation. Webster, "civilians" (!)

Hoc opus, hic labor est: this is a task, this a toil. Both Webster and Worcester give "this is labor, this is work (or toil)"—mere tautology, and erroneous.

Homme d'affaires: business man. Webster, "*des affaires*":—"a business agent"—not always thus limited.

Homo alieni juris: one under control of another. Worcester, "under control of a father or guardian"—usually, but not necessarily: e.g. a slave. Webster lacks *juris*.

Il faut attendre le boîteux: we must wait for the lame man (i.e. the later or laggard intelligence). Lacking explanation, Webster's definition would be useless, if it were not wrong—"the lame man is wanting" (!)

Il faut de l'argent: money is necessary. Webster, "money is wanting" (!)

Incredulus odi: not being able to believe in it, I am disgusted. Both Webster and Worcester miss the point for want of the connection (in Horace), and give a meaningless translation, "being incredulous, I cannot bear (or endure) it."

Infandum . . . renovare dolorem: to revive unspeakable grief. Both Webster and Worcester, incorrectly, "recall (or revive) unpleasant recollections."

Integros haurire fontes: to draw from unpolluted fountains. Webster has "overflowing" for unpolluted.

J'ai bonne cause: I have good cause. Both Webster and Worcester give "a good cause"—a very different thing, which would require *une*.

La speranza è il pan de' miseri: hope is the bread of the wretched. Webster, "the poor man's bread."

Laus propria sordet: self-praise is no recommendation. "Is contemned" or is contemptible: secondary sense of the verb, which Webster and Worcester both miss with the point of the adage; making it "Self-praise defiles (or) debases."

Leonina societas: partnership with a lion (unequal). Webster, "a lion's company"—meaningless.

Magna civitas, magna solitudo: a great city [is] a great solitude. Webster, "desert" for solitude.

Le tout ensemble: the whole taken together (total aspect). Webster, "all together."

Le vrai peut quelquefois n'être pas vraisemblable: the true may sometimes be not true in seeming. Webster, "not always probable."

Sutor ne supra crepidam judicaret: the cobbler should not venture above his last. Webster and Worcester both follow the commoner reading, *ultra for supra*, and invert the order.

Qui capit, ille facit: who takes it (i.e. to himself; as, a charge), he is the one that does it. Both Webster and Worcester give the meaningless translation, "he who takes it makes it," and Webster lacks *ille*.

Totus, teres, atque rotundus: complete, polished, and rounded. Both Worcester and Webster miss it totally and all round: (1) "every way round and smooth; (2) "completely smooth and round."

Vehimur in altum: we are borne out upon the deep. Webster translates, "we are borne on high" (!).

A number of the above instances are of misquotation as well as mistranslation corrected, and a few further of many misquotations which Professor Wilkinson has run down may be added to illustrate the benefit of having your references verified for you:

Proprie communia dicere: inverted by Webster and Worcester, "*communia*," etc.—*Quis fallere possit amantem?* Webster, *qui for quis*.—*Ora e sempre* (now and always): Webster and Worcester, *hora for ora*, è for e, and translation, "it is always time." In another place they give it correctly.—*Aut non tentaris, aut perfice*: Webster and Worcester, "*ne tentes, aut perfice*."—*Mal entendu*: Webster, *mal entendre*.—*Hoc opus, hic labor est* is inverted in Webster and Worcester; *hic opus, hoc labor est*.—*Hannibal ad portas*: Webster and Worcester have *ante for ad*.—*Filius terræ* is inverted in Webster and Worcester.—*Discur de bons mots*: Webster and Worcester have *bon for bons*.—*Désobligeante*: Webster lacks the literal definition that explains its relation to the English synonym, *a sulky*.—*Carpere et colligere*: the others have *carpe for carpere*.—*Canes timidi vehementius latrant quam mordent*: Webster drops the last two words, and mistranslates, "*timid* [for cowardly] dogs bark more fiercely" [*than they bite* should be added].—*Bellaque matribus detestata*: Webster has *bella matronis*, etc.—*Au levant*: Webster, *à levant*.—*À la fin*: Webster, *à fin*.—*Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas*. Webster and Worcester have it correct in one place but inverted in another.—*Homo antiquâ virtute ac fide*: inverted in Webster and Worcester, "*antiquâ*," etc.—*Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera*: Webster and Worcester insert *et*.—*Sapere aude*: both correct and inverted in Webster and Worcester.—*L'occasion fait le larron*: Webster and Worcester have *abandon for l'occasion*.—*À bis ou à blanc*: Webster and Worcester have *et for ou*, and mistranslate, "from brown bread to white, by fits and starts": the Standard, "in one way or another; by hook or by crook."—*Ab hoc et ab hac et ab illa*: Webster and Worcester drop *ab illa*, and mistranslate accordingly.

Some of the noticeable omissions in the previous glossaries: Waning, in Worcester, *désobligeante*: in Webster and Worcester, *Domine, dirige nos* (motto of the city of London): in Worcester, *il faut de l'argent*: in Worcester, *la speranza è il pan de' miseri*: in Worcester, *leonina societas*: in Webster and Worcester, *la garde meurt et ne se rend pas*: in Worcester, *sic itur ad astra*: and others too numerous to mention.

Vanderbilt University: CHARLES FORSTER SMITH, Ph.D., Professor of Greek Language and Literature: "Every special feature of the work that I have examined has proved more thorough and excellent than I had anticipated. I believe that it ought to be, and will be, the people's English Dictionary."

DICTIONARY SYSTEM AND DEFINITIONS.

"A Standard Dictionary" invites the consideration of intelligent and scholarly men to two of its special features:

1. The **Systems of Being (or things existing) and Knowledge (or things known)** embodied in its pages, and made subordinate and subsidiary to its definitions.

2. The **Character and Scope of its Definitions**,—as made to consist essentially in **definitive statements** and not mere synonyms; as presenting careful discriminations between words and senses of words; as giving a large number of new words and new meanings; and as furnishing, by the massing and grouping of materials, vast ranges of accurate and definitive information nowhere else accessible.

PART I.

SYSTEM IN THE "STANDARD DICTIONARY."

As an essential part of the work of making the definitions clear and adequate in such departments as Science, Philosophy, Physics, Language, Literature, etc., a scientific system is introduced in the *Standard Dictionary* that enables the student to consider words in their true relation to all kindred subjects.

As will be seen from the subsequent explanations, the plan secures a broad, scientific treatment of all important words, and instead of detracting from the popular character of the definitions, makes them much more easily comprehended. It gives a broader view and a clearer conception of the meaning of words

Questions Answered.

than is possible by any other method. In connection with this feature the Dictionary seeks to answer two questions that always awaken intense interest in all intelligent and progressive teachers and students:

1. What is the **true and common sense system of things**, constituting the world of which we form a part?

2. What is the **true and comprehensive system of knowledge**?

The lack of any helps toward the answering of these questions often leaves teacher and student alike to puzzle over them

for a lifetime without reaching any satisfactory results, when the possession at the outset of even an imperfect key would doubtless lead to enlarged and scientific views. "A Standard Dictionary" has attempted—for the first time in any reference work—to furnish an answer to these questions, in connection with its treatment of the words in their vocabulary order, and, as before stated, as an essential part in the work of making the definitions clear and adequate.

That such a comprehensive view of things and of knowledge is essential to anything like adequate definition will be obvious to anyone who understands what *definition* really is. For neither things nor the words embodying our conceptions of them can be understood until they are understood in their relations and connections, and the more thoroughly those relations and connections are grasped the more thoroughly are the things and the words comprehended.

To illustrate by a word belonging to the sphere of **mechanics**: little knowledge of what is signified by the word **force**

can be gained by considering it apart from its relations, and the full idea gained by considering those relations carefully, falls little short of a comprehension of all the main features of mechanics. In the *Standard* these relations are brought out either in the body of the definition or in the note under it.

Thus we learn the fact that **force** belongs to the category of causes; its relations to motion and rest; its effect upon material bodies; the fact that, as opposed to *energy*, mathematically considered it is not a mere arithmetical quantity but has direction.

By following out the cross-references to **EQUILIBRIUM** and **ENERGY** other relations may be discovered so that in the end

there is obtained a knowledge of mechanical principles, all of which react directly upon the conception of **force** and round it out to completeness.

Or to illustrate by a word taken from the sphere of the **mental sciences** (see **ANTHROPOLOGY**, def. 1), we may take

psychology proper. It is not enough to define **psychology** as the science of the human mind. It is necessary to understand what is meant by **science** as thus applied (see **SCIENCE**, def. 1), and whether the particular scientific method in psychology is "inductive" or "deductive" (see **INDUCTIVE METHOD**, under **INDUCTIVE**), whether the instrument of observation is "sense" or "consciousness," and what is implied in all these things.

It is requisite also to understand what is meant by **mind**, whether it is synonymous with **animal soul** (see **MIND**, def. 5; **SOUL**, def. 3), or with **spirit** (see **MIND**, def. 1; **SPIRIT**, def. 1, 2), and to grasp the definitions of these words.

And when this is settled, it is essential that we should ascertain what is meant by **human**, and what by **man** (see **MAN** and note) to which the adjective *human* represents the science of *psychology* as pertaining.

And when all these definitions and relations have been ascertained, it is necessary to bring *psychology* into its proper connection with the **anthropological sciences**, or sciences of man (see **ANTHROPOLOGY**, def. 1), and these sciences again into connection with science in its wider range under **science proper** (see **SCIENCE**, def. 2) as constituting with "philosophy" the all-comprehensive **science** (see **SCIENCE**, def. 1).

Such illustrations make it manifest that the presentation of these systematic and scientific relations must be an essential feature in any dictionary that is to succeed in giving a thorough exposition of the meanings of the words of a language.

It is obvious that this work can be done adequately and for the people (including especially teachers and students) **in a dictionary only**; since this is the one work accessible to all, and since it alone furnishes a basis, in its all-embracing vocabulary, for a comprehensive presentation of the relations of universal being and knowledge.

It is believed that the *Standard Dictionary* stands alone in its recognition and attempted embodiment of the system of being and knowledge and these universal scientific relations. The aim throughout has been so to present each of the various subjects that, with the aid of the references given in the definitions, either explicitly (by the use of abbreviations, as *Biol.*, *Zool.*, *Ich.*, *Mam.*, *Gram.*, *Philos.*) or implicitly (by means of the terms used in the definitions, as when **syntax** is defined as "the part of **grammar**," etc.), all the branches of that subject, as a whole, may easily be traced and collected, and that when so collected, their definitions and unfoldings may be found to furnish a comprehensive and harmonious exposition of that entire subject, in accordance with the latest and best scientific light.

The **Standard Alone Attempts It.**

Such Popular System Possible in a Dictionary only.

Essential to Definition.

Key to the Universal System of Being and Knowledge.

Illustrated by "Force."

Illustrated by "Psychology."

Hubert H. Bancroft, Ph.D., LL.D., the Eminent Historian, San Francisco, Cal.: "I cannot too strongly express my appreciation of the *Standard Dictionary*. My admiration increases as time passes. For general and universal use it is superior to all others, and even, in my judgment, for students and scholars it has no equal."

Princeton College: PROF. J. O. MURRAY, D.D., LL.D., also Dean: "*I have no hesitation in pronouncing it most complete in all departments of lexicography. It deserves all the high commendation it has received in America and England.*"

We invite students and teachers especially to consider this feature of the work,—a feature that one of the leading scientists of the age declared — as several years since it was explained to him — would "make the *Standard Dictionary* an immense advance upon anything heretofore attempted."

In order to show conclusively that this feature is **peculiar to the Standard**, we give a sketch of the *Standard's* method of treatment, in comparison with the treatment of the same subjects in two leading dictionaries, the *Century* and *Webster's International*.

As the *Century* and the *International* have not framed their definitions with the avowed purpose of showing words of a particular class or sphere in their proper relations, and as they do not profess to give references that will enable the student to follow the logical connection of words from one class or sphere to another, the comparisons are made for the purpose of bringing out **the advantages of the Standard's plan**, rather than merely for the purpose of criticism. It has not been deemed necessary for the purposes of the comparisons here instituted, to cite all the definitions of a word. The citations have been confined to the particular points of comparison.

A.—THE SYSTEM OF BEING.

The aim in the *Standard* has been so to treat the different parts of the **system of things**, that, beginning with **being** as the all-embracing category, all the departments should be presented and be traceable in their divisions and subdivisions; or,

reversing the process and starting from one of the divisions or subdivisions of things, that the way should be traceable back from a subordinate part to *being*. The principal definitions of **being** furnish the starting point in unfolding the system.

<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Century.</i>	<i>International.</i>
being, n. 1. Anything that exists or is conceived as having existence; the widest of all categories, embracing <i>nature</i> and the <i>supernatural</i>, which see. "This (<i>being</i>) applies to everything which exists in any way whether as <i>substance</i> or <i>accident</i>, whether <i>actually</i> or <i>potentially</i>, whether in the nature of things, or only in our notions; for even what we call <i>entia rationis</i>, or fictions of our minds, such as <i>hippo-centaur</i>, or <i>mountain of gold</i>, have a <i>being</i>; even <i>negation</i> or <i>privation</i> has an existence; nay, according to Aristotle, we can say that <i>nothing</i> has a <i>being</i>. In short, whenever we can use the substantive verb <i>is</i>, there must be some kind of <i>being</i>." K.-F. <i>Vocab. Philos.</i> p. 64. [SUI. & CO. '73.] Thing, individual, person—ens, suppositum, hypostasis, as the scholastics have it—these are the three degrees in the dynamic evolution of <i>being</i>. W. S. LALY <i>Right and Wrong</i> ch. 4, p. 103. [C. & H. '90.] But in all knowledge we know what we know as having existence which is <i>Being</i>. MCCOSH <i>Intuitions</i> pt. ii, p. 140. [C. & BROS. '72.] Specifically: (1) Any concrete object or thing. (2) A human person or individual: often used idealistically or in contempt; as, he is a strange <i>being</i>. There is an ideal feminine virtue and loveliness in the character and career of this exquisite <i>being</i> [Ethereal] of the Ideal world. S. G. W. BENJAMIN <i>Troy</i> pt. i, ch. 1, p. 7. [A. '88.] (3) [B-] God: used often with qualifying words; as, the Divine <i>Being</i>; the Supreme <i>Being</i>. He [Plato] even stood ready, as in the Parmenides, to demonstrate . . . that this <i>Being</i> exceeded the limits of intellect. EMERSON <i>Representative Men</i>, <i>Plato</i> p. 64. [H. M. & CO. '90.] 3. Metaph. Existence viewed as the fundamental quality of things; essence; entity; substance; as, the <i>being</i> of matter; "in Him we live and move and have our <i>being</i>." The <i>being</i> of God is a kind of law to his working; for that perfection which God is, giveth perfection to that He doth. HOOKER <i>Ecclesiastical Polity</i> bk. i, p. 61. [R. & S. '88.]	being, n. 1. Existence in its most comprehensive sense, as opposed to non-existence; existence, whether real or only in thought. 2. In <i>metaph.</i>, subsistence in a state not necessarily amounting to actual existence; rudimentary existence. But the word is used in different senses by different philosophers. Hegel defines it as immediacy, that is, the abstract character of the present. In its most proper acceptation, it is the name given by philosophical reflection to that which is revealed to immediate consciousness independently of the distinction of subject and object. It may also be defined, but with less precision, as the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete class embracing every object. <i>Being</i> is also used in philosophy influenced by Aristotle to signify the rudiment or germ of existence, consisting to a nature, or principle of growth, before actual existence. It is also frequently used to mean actual existence, the complete preparation to produce effects on the senses and on other objects. Psychologically <i>being</i> may be defined as the objectification of consciousness, though the distinction of subject from object logically presupposes <i>being</i>. We may well reject a Liturgy which had no <i>being</i> that we can know of, but from the corruptest times. MILTON <i>Def. of Humb. Remonst.</i> First, Thou madest things which should have <i>being</i> without life. BP. HALL <i>Contemplations, The Creation</i>. Consider everything as not yet in <i>being</i>; then consider if it must needs have been at all. BENTLEY. Our noisy years seem moments in the <i>being</i> Of the eternal Silence. WORDSWORTH <i>Ode to Immortality</i>. 3. That which exists; anything that is; as, inanimate <i>beings</i>. What a sweet <i>being</i> is an honest mind! MIDDLETON (and others) <i>The Widow</i>, v. 1.	being, n. 1. Existence, as opposed to non-existence; state or sphere of existence. In Him we live, and move, and have our <i>being</i>. ACTS xvii, 28. 2. That which exists in any form, whether it be material or spiritual, actual or ideal; living existence, as distinguished from a thing without life; as, a human <i>being</i>; spiritual <i>beings</i>. What a sweet <i>being</i> is an honest mind! Beau. & FL. A <i>Being</i> of infinite benevolence and power. WORDSWORTH.

On comparison it will be seen that:

1st. The *Standard* gives a clear definitive statement: "Anything that exists or is conceived as having existence,"—thereby including both real existence and existence in thought.

In the quotation from the Krauth-Fleming Vocabulary, "being", in this sense, is shown to embrace *substance* and *accident*, *actuality* and *possibility*, *fictions of the mind*, *negations*, and even *nothing*.

The quotation from Lilly, sets forth for scholars the **three degrees in the dynamic evolution of being**, according to the scholastic view, expressed by the words, **ens**, **suppositum**, and **hypostasis**,—terms that are further unfolded in their vocabulary places.

The *Century* and the *International* fail to present these definite and distinct features, and are content to leave this

most important definition with the baldest and most abstruse statement.

2d. The *Standard* adds to its fundamental definition the further definitive statement, that **being** is "the widest of all categories, embracing *nature* and the *supernatural*," and then refers to these terms in vocabulary place, for further information and unfolding.

The *Standard* in this way makes this definition of *being* the basis for unfolding **the system of nature and the system of the supernatural**, as will be seen by consulting these two words in the presentations that follow and are taken from that Dictionary.

The *Century* and the *International*, as is evident from their appended definitions, fail to give even a hint of **being** as the all-embracing category, including in itself the universe of nature and the supernatural.

(A).—THE STANDARD'S SCHEME OF NATURE.

In looking for the unfolding of the **system of being, or of existences**, we naturally turn first to **nature** as the part of that system that appeals most directly to us through the senses. [See definitions of NATURE on page 48.]

Examination will show that, in the special definition to which attention is here directed, the *Standard*, in accordance with its principle of starting with the most common meaning, brings out the fact that **nature** is "the existing universe as an effect, or as produced, with all things that it contains and their phenomena and laws."

Under this general definition, **nature** is unfolded as signifying specifically:

1st. The material universe, and this regarded, (a) as the "world of matter," (b) the "world of law," or (c) the "world of forces."

2d. The system of all created things, material and spiritual, exclusive of the **supernatural**.

In connection with this last definition **Quatrefages' Scheme of Nature** is introduced, giving a comprehensive and complete view of **nature** as the cosmos, or the world of beauty and order, with its empires, kingdoms, phenomena, and laws, thus setting nature before us as one vast concrete system.

The value of such a presentation as bringing before one a compact view of the cosmos and its laws, and in such form as

William Black, the Scotch Novelist: "*Admirably comprehensive and exact.*"

General Neal Dow, Portland, Me: "I have three other unabridged dictionaries in my library, but I consider the *Standard* more desirable than all of them."

to appeal to the eye, can scarcely be overestimated.

The *Century* and the *International* do not even hint at any such system.

The references in the *Standard* to being and supernat-

ural indicate the connection of the **system of nature** with its higher genus, **being**, and its coordinate species the **supernatural**, where will be found other material requisite for an adequate understanding of the meaning of **nature**.

Standard.			Century.	International.
nature, n. 1. The existing universe as an effect or as produced, with all things that it contains and their phenomena and laws. Specifically: (1) The material universe, embracing (a) matter in all its forms and combinations; the world of matter; (b) the system of arrangement and sequence of these forms and the laws that they follow; and (c) the causes or forces that lie at the foundation of this system, often conceived as one power and personified as <i>she</i>; as, an event not according to <i>nature</i>; <i>nature</i> perfects her work in silence. <i>Nature</i>, said Schelling, "sleeps in the plant, dreams in the animal, wakes in the man." Everywhere, throughout her vast domain, we seem to see the striving after individuality. W. S. LILLY <i>On Right and Wrong</i> ch. 4, p. 102. [c. & H. '90.] (3) The system of all created things, material and spiritual, including all forms of being but the supernatural, and embracing the organic and inorganic empires. Compare BEING; KINGDOM; SUPERNATURAL. SCHEME OF NATURE, according to Quatrefages.			nature, n. 2. The forces or processes of the material world, conceived of as an agency intermediate between the Creator and the world, producing all organisms and preserving the regular order of things: as, in the old dictum, "<i>nature</i> abhors a vacuum." In this sense <i>nature</i> is often personified. And there is in this business more than <i>nature</i> Was ever conduct of. SHAK. <i>Tempest</i>, v. 1, 343. 5. The material and spiritual universe, as distinguished from the Creator; the system of things of which man forms a part; creation, especially that part of it which more immediately surrounds man and affects his senses, as mountains, seas, rivers, woods, etc.: as, the beauties of <i>nature</i>; in a restricted sense, whatever is produced without artificial aid, and exists unchanged by man, and is thus opposed to <i>art</i>. <i>Nature</i> in the abstract is the aggregate of the powers and properties of all things. <i>Nature</i> means the sum of all phenomena, together with the causes which produce them; including not only all that happens, but all that is capable of happening; the unused capabilities of causes being as much a part of the idea of <i>nature</i> as those which take effect. J. S. MILL.	nature, n. 1. The existing system of things; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; the creation; the universe. But looks through <i>nature</i> up to <i>nature's</i> God. POPE. <i>Nature</i> has caprices which art can not imitate. MACAULAY. 3. The established or regular course of things; usual order of events; connection of cause and effect.
Inor- ganic.	King- doms.	Phenomena.	Under Laws of—	
	Sidereal.	Keplerian motions	Gravitation.	
	Mineral.	Keplerian motions plus physico-chemical phenomena	Gravitation plus ether-dynam- ics	
	Vegeta- ble....	Keplerian motions plus physico-chemical phenomena plus vital phenomena.	Gravitation plus ether-dynam- ics plus life.	
	Animal.	Keplerian motions plus physico-chemical phenomena plus vital phenomena plus the phenomena of volun- tary motion.	Gravitation plus ether-dynam- ics plus life plus animal mind.	
Organic.	Human..	Keplerian motions plus physico-chemical phenomena plus vital phenomena plus vol- untary motion plus mo- rality and religiosity	Gravitation plus ether-dynam- ics plus life plus animal mind plus hu- man spirit.	

The reference in the definition of **nature**, in the *Standard Dictionary*, to **KINGDOM**, where certain restrictions in the application of that word in the **scheme of nature** are

pointed out, indicates the direction of the further unfolding of the system. It is necessary, therefore, to understand the definition of **KINGDOM** at this point.

kingdom, n. 4. *Nat. Hist.* A primary division of natural objects.

Those generally recognized are the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Some authors use another for organisms intermediate between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and designated *Protista*, etc. In the distribution of Quatrefages, five are recognized, the *sidereal*, *mineral*, *vegetable*, *animal*, and *human*. See these words, also SCHEME OF NATURE, under NATURE.

In it [*Systema Nature* of Linnaeus] the three kingdoms of nature are thus defined:—Minerals are concrete bodies, possessing neither life nor sensibility; vegetables are organized bodies, possessed of life, but without sensibility; animals are organized bodies, possessing life and sensibility, together with voluntary motion.

W. MACGILLIVRAY *Lives of Eminent Zoologists* § 8, p. 273. [S. M. & CO. '34.]

kingdom, n. 6. In *nat. hist.*, one of the three great divisions in which natural objects are ranked in classification—namely, the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.

kingdom, n. 3. An extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics; a principal division; a department; as, the mineral kingdom. "The animal and vegetable kingdoms." LOCKE.

In the *Standard*, in connection with the natural-history definition of kingdom, as "a primary division of natural objects," three principal views of the **scheme of nature** are given, so as to supplement that given at **nature**:

1st. The **common distribution** into animal, vegetable, and mineral, as defined by Linnaeus.

2d. That of some **other scientists**, who would introduce between the animal and vegetable kingdoms a kingdom for organisms, called *Protista*, intermediate between animals and vegetables.

3d. That of **Quatrefages**, into the five subdivisions unfolded in his **scheme of nature**.

I. Sidereal Kingdom, as Part of the Standard's Scheme of Nature.

sidereal kingdom, the material universe considered as gravitating, embracing the sidereal system, planets, with their satellites, comets, meteoroids, etc. See NATURE. [No definition in *Century* or *International*.]

The **sidereal kingdom** embraces: (1) The **sidereal system**, which is defined as follows:

sidereal system, the system of the stars, including our sun, as distinguished from the solar system, which includes the sun and the planets revolving about it. [No definition in *Century* or *International*.]

(2) The planets, with their satellites, comets, meteoroids, etc.

The *Standard*, in its definition, brings out the organizing principle of the sidereal system as found in **gravitation**.

1. Turning to the *Standard's* definition of **star**, p. 1750, there will be found a discriminating definition of the word, a **star-map** of the Northern Hemisphere, and a **table of stars** giving the names and locations of the stars that have special historic, literary, or scientific interest.

The *Century* and the *International* give no clue to these differences of scientific usage; although it must be obvious to any one that the literature of this subject can not possibly be understood without an understanding of the different senses in which some of the words and phrases are used.

The Five Kingdoms Defined and Distributed.

The following definitions of the **five kingdoms**, according to Quatrefages' **Scheme of Nature**—in the order of the increasing complexity of their elements—will indicate the manner in which the system of the *Standard Dictionary* is carried out.

Most of these stars, although constantly met with in literary, historical, and scientific works, are not found in the other Dictionaries.

2. Turning to **planet**, p. 1353, there will be found, besides its definition and many phrases, a table of the **major planets** with their elements, and a table of the 379 **minor planets**, or **asteroids**, with their numbers, names, names of discoverer and dates of discovery, and periods of revolution so far as determined.

There is nothing of this in the *Century* and the *International*, the *Century* merely stating in a note that there are "about 300 minor planets known." Although one is at any time liable to come upon these names in scientific works and discussions, the other Dictionaries give him no clue to their meaning. By the use of the tabular method, the *Standard* gives him the

University of Pennsylvania: PROF. EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE: "Deserves to be as I believe, when completed it will be universally recognized as THE STANDARD of our language."

The Echo, London, England: "There has been nothing like it since the world began. . . . It is full of the minutest information, on even the most specialized subjects."

main facts up to date. For example, if one finds a reference to "Penelope," by turning to the TABLE OF **minor planets**, he will find that **Penelope** is No. 201, was discovered by Palisa, in 1879, and has a period of revolution of 4.39 years.

3. At **satellite, comet, and meteoroid**, the remaining features of the **sidereal system** will be found unfolded.

4. The reference in the definition of **sidereal kingdom** to NATURE direct to that word, for the **scheme of nature**.

II. Mineral Kingdom, as Part of the Scheme of Nature.

Standard.	Century.	International.
— mineral kingdom, one of the prime divisions of nature, embracing all minerals. See NATURE. mineral, <i>n.</i> 1. An inorganic homogeneous substance of definite or approximately definite chemical composition, found in nature. Minerals though commonly solid, may exist in a gaseous, liquid, or viscid state. Water is a mineral that solidifies at 32° Fahr. Mineral substances, often crystallized, are found in the tissues of plants, formed in the processes of life, or drawn from the earth; but, while they are mineral, they are not commonly called minerals in such situations. Minerals are either the uncombined elements in a native state, or compounds of these elements formed in accordance with chemical laws. E. S. DANA <i>Text-Book Mineral</i>, p. 191. [w. & s. '91.] 2. Any inorganic substance, as a rock or a fossil. mineralogy, <i>n.</i> 1. The science of minerals. It embraces <i>crystallography</i>, and <i>physical, chemical, determinative, descriptive, and economic mineralogy</i>. Physical mineralogy treats of the cohesive, elastic, massive, optical, chromatic, lustrous, thermal, electric, magnetic, and physiological properties; chemical mineralogy, of the chemical properties; determinative mineralogy, of the special crystallographic, physical, and chemical methods for distinguishing species; descriptive mineralogy, of the classification and description of species with their associated minerals and geographical distribution; economic mineralogy, of the uses of minerals in the arts, as jewelry. The objects of <i>Mineralogy</i> proper are three-fold: 1. to present the true idea of each species; 2. to exhibit the means and methods of distinguishing species, which object is however partly accomplished in the former; 3. to make known the modes of occurrence and associations of species, and their geographical distribution. E. S. DANA <i>Text-Book of Mineralogy</i> intro., p. 7. [w. & s. '91.]	— Mineral kingdom, that one of the three grand divisions of natural objects which consists of minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science, as distinguished from the <i>vegetable and animal kingdoms</i>. mineral, <i>n.</i> 1. Any constituent of the earth's crust; more specifically, an inorganic body occurring in nature, homogeneous and having a definite chemical composition which can be expressed by a chemical formula, and further having certain distinguishing physical characters. mineralogy, <i>n.</i> The science which treats of the properties of mineral species (see <i>mineral</i>), which teaches how to characterize, distinguish, and classify them, and which investigates their occurrence in nature with reference to their mode of formation (paragenesis) and the alteration which they may have undergone. Taken broadly, it includes also, as a branch, lithology, the object of which is the investigation of minerals in their mutual relations as parts of rock-masses. The investigation of rock-masses with respect to their history or occurrence as parts of the crust of the earth belongs to geology.— Chemical mineralogy, the investigation of the chemical composition of minerals, their method of formation, and the changes they undergo when acted upon chemically either in the laboratory or in nature.— Descriptive mineralogy, that branch of the science of mineralogy which is devoted to the description of the physical and chemical properties of mineral species.— Determinative mineralogy, that branch of the science of mineralogy which has as its object the determination of mineral species by means of appropriately arranged tables, based upon their physical and chemical characters.— Physical mineralogy, the science of the physical properties of minerals—that is, of their properties as related to cohesion, heat, light, electricity, etc. It includes, as special branches, crystallography and optical mineralogy.	— Mineral kingdom (<i>Nat. Sci.</i>), that one of the three grand divisions of nature which embraces all inorganic objects, as distinguished from plants or animals. mineral, <i>n.</i> 1. An inorganic species or substance occurring in nature, having a definite chemical composition and usually a distinct crystalline form. Rocks, except certain glassy igneous forms, are either simple minerals or aggregates of minerals. 3. Anything which is neither animal nor vegetable, as in the most general classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral). mineralogy, <i>n.</i> 1. The science which treats of minerals, and teaches how to describe, distinguish, and classify them.

The *Standard's* definition of the **mineral kingdom**, in connection with that of **mineral** and that of **mineralogy**, immediately following, gives a comprehensive view of the scope of that kingdom. The reference to NATURE brings out "its relations to the other **kingdom of nature**. The definition of **mineralogy** will be found at once distinctive and comprehensive, embracing (1) **crystallography**, and (2) **mineralogy** (pro-

per), **physical, chemical**, etc.

The *Century's* distribution of mineralogy will be seen, in comparison, to be somewhat indistinct, including **lithology**, which is properly a part of geology, and not noting at all the later scientific term **crystallography** which embraces two distinct departments, **crystallogeny** and **crystallography**. The *International* omits the distinctions and divisions.

III. Vegetable Kingdom, as Part of the Scheme of Nature.

Standard.	Century.	International.
vegetable kingdom. The division of organic nature (living objects) that embraces plants. The classification of the vegetable kingdom now most commonly used is essentially as presented below. For definition of divisions, see vocabulary. See also SCHEME OF NATURE, under NATURE. 1. Phænogamia (Flowering Plants). 1. <i>Dicotyledones</i>, or <i>Exogens</i>. (1) <i>Angiosperms</i>. (a) <i>Polypetalous</i>. (b) <i>Gamopetalous</i>. (c) <i>Apetalous</i>. (2) <i>Gymnosperms</i>, or <i>Endogens</i>. II. Cryptogamia (Flowerless Plants.) 1. <i>Pteridophyta</i>, or Fern-plants (<i>i. e.</i>, Ferns, Horsetails, and Club-mosses). 2. <i>Bryophyta</i>, or Moss Plants (<i>i. e.</i>, Liverworts and Mosses). 3. <i>Thallophyta</i>, or Thallus Plants (<i>i. e.</i>, Algae, Fungi, and Lichens). Another classification is: I. Spermatophyta, or <i>Seed-plants</i> (<i>i. e.</i>, Flowering Plants). II. Pteridophyta. III. Bryophyta. IV. Thallophyta. vegetable, <i>n.</i> 2. In the comprehensive and scientific sense, any living organism not possessed of animal life; a plant of any kind. See PLANT. plant, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>Bot.</i> An organized non-sentient being endowed with vegetable as distinguished from animal life; a vegetable in the widest sense. A plant is generally believed to be differentiated from an animal by the lack of feeling or of the power of voluntary motion. In its higher forms it has a root, stem, leaves, flowers, and fruit, or their equivalent; in lower forms it lacks some of these; and in the lowest forms it may be reduced to a single cell, as in some of the lowest protophytes. See VEGETABLE KINGDOM; NATURE.	— Vegetable kingdom, that division of natural objects which embraces vegetables or plants; the <i>regnum vegetabile</i>; <i>Vegetabilia</i>. vegetable, <i>n.</i> 1. A plant. See PLANT. plant, <i>n.</i> 4. An individual living being with a material organism, not animal in its nature; a member of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable, in the widest sense. While the difference between plants and animals in all their higher forms is clearly marked, science has hitherto been unable to fix upon any one absolutely universal criterion between them. Nothing perhaps is so distinctive of the plant as its power to appropriate and assimilate mineral matter directly, whereas most animals live on the products of previous organization. The plant thus mediates in the scheme of nature between the mineral and the animal world, forming an essential condition of most animal existence. But many plants, including the whole group of <i>Fungi</i>, and the saprophytic, parasitic, and carnivorous flowering plants, live wholly or in part on organic matter, while not all animals are confined to organic nutriment. See ANIMAL and PROTISTA. For the fundamental classification of plants, see CRYPTOGAMIA and PHANEROGAMIA.	— vegetable kingdom (<i>Nat. Hist.</i>), that primary division of living things which includes all plants. The classes of the vegetable kingdom have been grouped differently by various botanists. The following is one of the best of the many arrangements of the principal subdivisions. I. PHANEROGAMIA (called also EXOGENS).— Seeds with two or more cotyledons. Stems with the pith, woody fiber, and bark concentrically arranged. Divided into two subclasses: ANGIOSPERMS, having the woody fiber interspersed with dotted or annular ducts, and the seeds contained in a true ovary; GYMNOSPERMS, having few or no ducts in the woody fiber, and the seeds naked. 2. MONOCOTYLEDONS (called also ENDOGENS).—Seeds with single cotyledon. Stems with slender bundles of woody fiber not concentrically arranged, and with no true bark. 1. ACROGENS.—Plants usually with distinct stems and leaves, existing in two alternate conditions, one of which is non-sexual and sporophytic, the other sexual and sporophytic. Divided into VASCULAR ACROGENS, or PTERIDOPHYTA, having the sporophytic plant conspicuous and consisting partly of vascular tissue, as in Ferns, Lycopods, and Equiseta, and CELULAR ACROGENS, or BRYOPHYTA, having the sexual plant most conspicuous, but destitute of vascular tissue, as in Mosses and Scale Mosses. 2. THALLOGENS.—Plants without distinct stem and leaves, consisting of a simple or branched mass of cellular tissue, or reduced to a single cell. Reproduction effected variously. Divided into ALGÆ, which contain chlorophyll or its equivalent, and which live upon air and water, and FUNGI, which contain no chlorophyll, and live on organic matter. (Lichens are now believed to be fungi parasitic on included algae.) Many botanists divide the Phanerogamia primarily into Gymnosperms and Angiosperms, and the latter into Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons. Other consider Pteridophyta and Bryophyta to be separate classes. Thallogens are variously divided by different writers, and the places for diatoms, slime molds, and stoneeworts are altogether uncertain. vegetable, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>Biol.</i> A plant. See PLANT. plant, <i>n.</i> 1. A vegetable; an organized living being, generally without feeling and voluntary motion, and having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves, though consisting sometimes only of a single leafy expansion, or a series of cells, or even a single cellule. Plants are divided by their structure and methods of reproduction into two series, <i>phanerogamous</i> or <i>flowering plants</i>, which have true flowers and seeds, and <i>cryptogamous</i> or <i>flowerless plants</i>, which have no flowers, and reproduce by minute one-celled spores. In both series are minute and simple forms and others of great size and complexity.

M. W. Harrington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: "Far the most useful and interesting English dictionary extant."

Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Boston: "It is the blessing of our breakfast table. I think it does great credit to the firm and to the compilers."

The definition of **vegetable** in the *Standard*, distinguishes **vegetable organisms** from **animal** by the possession of a different kind of life from *animal life*. The peculiarities of **animal life** are brought out under **animal**. This is made clearer by the added reference to **PLANT**.

The *Standard's* division of the **vegetable kingdom** is that of the most recent scientific botany, and will be found, in accordance with the *Standard's* usual method, more completely unfolded in vocabulary place under the names of the divisions.

The *Century's* division is not given at **vegetable kingdom**, but at **plant**, where only the *Phanerogamia* and the *Cryptogamia* are mentioned.

The *International* has a double treatment, one at **vegetable**

kingdom and another at **plant**,—a treatment entirely out of proportion when considered with reference to its ordinary treatment of kindred subjects, and in which is embodied much of the definitive matter belonging in various vocabulary places. In a note added to the latter definition, plants are distinguished as *self-supporting* and *dependent*, and it is affirmed that the movements of climbing plants "may be considered a kind of voluntary motion"!

The *Standard* alone gives the distinct divisions, in compact and systematic form, in accordance with the most recent scientific botany as in such works as the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. At the same time by its reference to **NATURE** it connects the **vegetable kingdom** with the **scheme of nature**.

IV. Animal Kingdom, as Part of the Scheme of Nature.

Standard.
animal kingdom, one of the prime divisions of nature, according to most naturalists, embracing all animals. See **NATURE**.
DIVISIONS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.
PROTOZOA: (1) *Gymnomyxa*, (2) *Corticata*.
METAZOA: (1) *Cœlentera*, (2) *Echinodermata*, (3) *Vermes*, (4) *Arthropoda*, (5) *Molluscoidea*, (6) *Mollusca*, (7) *Vertebrata*.
[See definition below, as they appear in the Dictionary vocabulary.]

animal, *n.* 1. A sentient living organism broadly distinguished from a plant by incapacity to convert inorganic into organic matter; a sentient living being.
Animals may usually also be distinguished by their taking food into a digestive cavity and by the power of voluntary motion. It is impossible, however, to establish any absolute demarcation between plants and animals, the lowest forms of both lacking more and more of their respective characteristics and being distinguishable chiefly by their relations to other organisms.

Among *animals* a coral or an oyster is as incapable of locomotion as an oak, and a tapeworm feeds by imbibition and not by the ingestion of solid matter. HUXLEY *Anim. Invert.* ch. 1, p. 44. [A. '90.]
The most essential thing of all, that which makes every *animal* an *animal*, is that it has some mode or other of reproduction, of motion, and of respiration. LOTZE *System Philos.* tr. by Bosanquet, pt. i, ch. 1, p. 31. [CLP. P. '87.]

Century.
—**Animal kingdom**, all animals collectively; *Animalia*; one of the three grand divisions of the realm of nature (*imperium naturæ*), the other two comprising plants and minerals respectively. For scientific purposes it has been divided into classes, orders, families, genera, species and groups (with intermediate divisions often formed by prefixing sub- or super- to these words), where, by the classification and registration of animals are facilitated. Examples of the primary divisions are the following: (1) The Linnean system (1766) divided animals into 6 classes: I. *Mammalia*; II. *Aves*; III. *Amphibia*; IV. *Pisces*; V. *Insecta*; VI. *Vermes*. (2) The system of Cuvier (1817) proposed 4 subkingdoms and 20 classes: I. *Vertebrata* (*Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, *Pisces*); II. *Mollusca* (*Cephalopoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Acephala*, *Brachiopoda*, *Cirrhopoda*); III. *Articulata* (*Insecta*, *Crustacea*, *Trilobita*, *Arachnida*, *Insecta*); IV. *Radiata* (*Echinodermata*, *Entozoa*, *Acatephala*, *Polypa*, *Infusoria*). (3) The system of Owen (1860) separated the *Protozoa* from *Animalia* proper as a separate kingdom, the latter being then divided into subkingdom I. *Invertebrata*, with 3 provinces, *Radiata*, *Articulata*, *Mollusca*; and subkingdom II. *Vertebrata*. (4) In 1869 Huxley arranged the animal kingdom in the 8 primary groups: *Vertebrata*, *Mollusca*, *Metazoa*, *Phylum 1*, *Cœlenterata*, *Phylum 2*, *Infusoria*, *Phylum 3*, *Protozoa*. No two authorities agree upon the leading divisions of the animal kingdom, but a system like the following is now quite generally accepted: Subkingdom A (with one phylum), *Protozoa*: class I, *Rhizopoda*; class II, *Gregarinida*; class III, *Infusoria*. Subkingdom B. *Metazoa*. Phylum 1, *Cœlenterata*; class I, *Spongiophora*; class V, *Hydrozoa*; class VI, *Actinozoa*; class VII, *Ctenozoa*. Phylum 2, *Echinodermata*: class VIII, *Crinoidæ*; class IX, *Asteroidæ*; class X, *Echinoidea*; class XI, *Holothurioidæ*. Phylum 3, *Vermes*: class XII, *Plathelminthes*; class XIII, *Nemathelminthes*; class XIV, *Gephyrea*; class XV, *Junellida*; class XVI, *Rotifera*. Phylum 4, *Arthropoda*: class XVII, *Crustacea*; class XVIII, *Arachnida*; class XIX, *Myriapoda*; class XX, *Insecta*. Phylum 5, *Molluscoidea*: class XXI, *Polyzoa*; class XXII, *Brachiopoda*. Phylum 6, *Mollusca*: class XXIII, *Acephala*; class XXIV, *Pteropoda*; class XXV, *Gasteropoda*; class XXVI, *Cephalopoda*. Phylum 7, *Vertebrata*: class XXVII, *Tunicata*; class XXVIII, *Leptocardia*; class XXIX, *Marsipobranchii*; class XXX, *Elasmobranchii*; class XXXI, *Pisces*; class XXXII, *Amphibia*; class XXXIII, *Reptilia*; class XXXIV, *Aves*; class XXXV, *Mammalia*. The remarkable genera, *Dicæna*, *Sagitta*, and *Balanoglossus*, are severally regarded by many authors as types of classes.

animal, *n.* 1. A sentient living being; an individual, organized, animated, and sentient portion of matter; in *zool.*, one of the *Animalia*; a member of the animal kingdom, as distinguished from a vegetable or a mineral. The distinction from the latter is sufficient, consisting in organization, interstitial nutrition, vitality, and animation; but it is impossible to draw any line between all vegetables and all animals. Any criteria which may be diagnostic in most instances fail of applicability to the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life; and no definition which has been attempted has been entirely successful. Most animals are locomotory as well as motile; most plants are fixed. Most animals exhibit distinct active and apparently conscious or voluntary movements in response to irritation, mechanical or other; most plants do not. Most animals feed upon other animals or upon plants, that is to say, upon organic matter; most plants, upon inorganic substances. Most animals have no cellulose in their composition, nitrogenous compounds prevailing; while cellulose is highly characteristic of plants. Most animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide, the reverse of the usual process in plants; and few animals have chlorophyll, which is so generally present in plants. Animals have usually a digestive cavity and a nervous system, and are capable of certain manifestations of consciousness, sentience, and volition, which can be attributed to plants only by great latitude in the use of the terms.

International.
—**Animal kingdom**, the whole class of beings endowed with animal life. It embraces several subkingdoms, and under these there are Classes, Orders, Families, Genera, Species, and sometimes intermediate groupings, all in regular subordination, but variously arranged by different writers. The following are the grand divisions, or subkingdoms, and the principal classes under them, generally recognized at the present time:—**vertebrata**, including *Mammalia* or *Mammals*, *Aves* or *Birds*, *Reptilia*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces* or *Fishes*, *Marsipobranchiata* (*Monotremata*); and *Leptocardia* (*Acipenser*).—**tunicata**, including the *Thaliacea*, and *Ascidioidea* or *Ascidians*.—**articulata** or **annulosa**, including *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, *Malacostraca*, *Arachnida*, *Pycnogonida*, *Merostomata*, *Crustacea* (*Arthropoda*); and *Annelida*, *Gephyrea* (*Anarthropoda*).—**helminthes** or **vermes**, including *Rotifera*, *Chaetognatha*, *Nematoidea*, *Acanthocephala*, *Nemertina*, *Turbellaria*, *Trematoda*, *Cestoidea*, *Mesozoa*.—**molluscoidea**, including *Brachiopoda* and *Bryozoa*.—**mollusca**, including *Cephalopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Scaphopoda*, *Lamellibranchiata* or *Acephala*.—**echinodermata**, including *Holothurioidæ*, *Echinoidea*, *Asterioidea*, *Ophiuroidea*, and *Crinoidæ*.—**celenterata**, including *Anthozoa* or *Polyps*, *Ctenophora*, and *Hydrozoa* or *Acatephala*.—**spongiophora** or **porifera**, including the sponges.—**protozoa**, including *Infusoria* and *Rhizopoda*. For definitions, see these names in the vocabulary.

animal, *n.* 1. An organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion, and also characterized by taking its food into an internal cavity or stomach for digestion; by giving carbonic acid to the air and taking oxygen in the process of respiration; and by increasing in motive power or active aggressive force with the progress to maturity.

Animal kingdom, treated by the *Standard* in vocabulary.

1. **Protozoa**, *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of the animal kingdom, variously ranked and limited, embracing organisms consisting of a single cell or groups of cells not separable into different tissues.
Reproduction is usually by fission, gemination, or spore-formation. The *Protozoa* are divided into (1) *Gymnomyxa*, including *Proteromorpha*, *Mycetozoa*, *Labyrinthulæ*, *Heliozoa*, *Radiolarii*, and *Foraminifera*; (2) *Corticata*, including infusorians and sporozoa; and under *ANIMAL*.
(1) *Gymnomyxa*, *n. pl. Prot.* A primary section or grade of protozoans with cell-protoplasm exposed as undifferentiated shine exsertile into pseudopodia, as in amoebids and radiolarians.
(2) *Corticata*, *n. pl. Prot.* A grade of protozoans with the protoplasm of the cell-body in two layers, an outer cortical substance and an inner medullary substance; including the sporozoa and infusorians.
2. **Metazoa**, *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of the animal kingdom, whose germs become differentiated into at least an outer wall or ectoderm and an inner wall or endoderm, including all animals higher than protozoans.
- (1) **Cœlentera**, *n. pl. Zool.* A branch, phylum, or grade of the animal kingdom with an enteric cavity occupying the entire interior of the body and functioning as a vascular as well as a digestive system; including sea-anemones, corals, jellyfish, etc. The *Cœlentera* are variously divided into *Anthozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Ctenophora*, or into *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa*.
- (2) **Echinodermata**, *n. pl. Echin.* A large division of the animal kingdom, variously ranked, especially a branch of metazoa with distinct alimentary canal, generally a radially symmetrical arrangement of parts, and exoskeletal elements often combining to form a rigid skeleton, as in the crinoids, sea-cucumbers, starfishes, and holothurians.

- (3) **Vermes**, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of animals, especially a branch or subkingdom with a bilaterally symmetrical form, blood-vascular system, supraesophageal ganglion, excretory organs or nephridia, no articulated legs, and generally a long segmented body; including earthworms and sea-worms, leeches, nemerteans, nematelmiths, rotifers, brachiopods, polyzoans, etc., but not the platelmiths (turbellarians, flukes, and tapeworms).
- (1) **Arthropoda**, *n. pl. Zool.* A subkingdom of animals, including invertebrates with jointed legs, as insects, spiders, and crabs.
- (2) **Molluscoidea**, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom, especially a branch embracing the brachiopods and polyzoans, which are now known to have affinities with the worms rather than with mollusks.
- (1) **Mollusca**, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of invertebrates, especially a branch having an unsegmented bilateral body, four nerve-cords arranged in pairs, two visceral and two pedal, with lateral and median abdominal ganglia. It embraces (1) *Cephalopoda*, cuttlefishes, squids, and the like; (2) *Gasteropoda*, snails, slugs, bivalves. See *ANIMAL KINGDOM*, under *ANIMAL*.
- (7) **Vertebrata**, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom variously ranked and limited. (1) A subbranch of chordate metazoa having a longitudinal nervous cord ending in an anterior brain, protected by a sheath or axial skeleton, and separated by it from the visceral cavity; including *Marsipobranchii*, *Elasmobranchii*, *Pisces*, *Amphibia*, *Reptilia*, *Aves*, and *Mammalia*, and often also the *Leptocardia*. (2) The *Chordata*, including in addition to the above the *Cephalochordata* or *leptocardians* the *Trochorda* or tunicates, and the *Hemichorda* or enteropneusts.

The Westminster Gazette, London, England: "Having tested the Dictionary by careful scrutiny, we can pronounce it to be thoroughly reliable."

1. The definition of **animal kingdom** is connected with and dependent upon that of **animal**. In the definition of **animal**, in the *Standard*, animal is carefully distinguished from any merely material development, as it is regarded according to the view of materialism and atomism, **animal** being differentiated from "a portion of matter" by being "a sentient living organism," and from a **vegetable** by "incapacity to convert inorganic into organic matter" and by being "sentient."

2. The *Standard's* view of the **animal kingdom** presents in a clear-cut manner the great divisions of that kingdom, the

Protozoa and the **Metazoa**, with the immediate subdivisions, according to the latest scientific authorities. By referring the further subdivisions to vocabulary the confusion that results from the *Century's* and *International's* method of massing the definitions is avoided. The *Standard's* method is that of the Dictionary, as distinguished from the Encyclopedia and Text-book.

3. At the same time the *Standard* gives a much more exact and comprehensive view than the other Dictionaries, as may be seen by examining the definitions of the subdivisions, as brought together for comparison, on page 50.

V. Human Kingdom, as Part of the Standard's Scheme of Nature.

<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Century.</i>	<i>International.</i>
— human kingdom, one of the five prime divisions of the realm of nature, according to Quatrefages, embracing only mankind. It is subdivided into (1) the <i>Caucasian</i> (called also white, leptroch, or Eurasiatic); (2) the <i>Mongoloid</i> (called also yellow, or Mesorhine); and (3) the <i>Negroid</i> (called also black, Ethiopian, or platyrhine). Another classification divides it into (1) <i>Leiotrichi</i>, smooth-haired people; (2) <i>Euplocomi</i>, wavy-haired; (3) <i>Euvocomi</i>, fleecy-haired; (4) <i>Ulotrichi</i>, woolly-haired; (5) <i>Euthycomi</i>, straight-haired; and (6) <i>Lophocomi</i>, tufted-haired. See these words; also CAUCASIAN; MONGOL; NATURE; NEGROID; also RACES OF MANKIND, under MAN. race, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>Ethnos</i>. A primary division of the human species, containing a number of groups variously composed by different ethnologists, such groups being again variously divided and subdivided; as, the <i>Caucasian race</i>; the <i>Mongol race</i>. See plates of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN. Mankind has been divided into races according to certain distinctive peculiarities (as of color, hair, skull, teeth, etc.), considered essentially characteristic. For classification by color, pose, and hair, see HUMAN KINGDOM; for philological classification, see LANGUAGE; for cranial, see SKULL.	[Not recognized and not defined nor distributed at man or at race.]	[Human kingdom not recognized nor distributed.] race, <i>n.</i> 1. The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock; a lineage; a breed. The whole race of mankind. SHAK. Whence the long race of Alban fathers come. DRYDEN. Naturalists and ethnographers divide mankind into several distinct varieties, or races. Cuvier refers them all to three, Pritchard enumerates seven, Agassiz eight, Pickering eleven. One of the common classifications is that of Blumenbach, who makes five races: the <i>Caucasian</i>, or white race, to which belong the greater part of the European nations and those of Western Asia; the <i>Mongolian</i>, or yellow race, occupying Tartary, China, Japan, etc.; the <i>Ethiopian</i>, or negro race, occupying most of Africa (except the north), Australia, Papua, and other Pacific Islands; the <i>American</i>, or red race, comprising the Indians of North and South America; and the <i>Malayan</i>, or brown race, which occupies the islands of the Indian Archipelago, etc. Many recent writers classify the Malay and American races as branches of the Mongolian. See <i>Illus.</i> in Appendix.

1. Under **human kingdom** is given in the *Standard* a view of that kingdom, as one of the five great divisions in Quatrefages' **scheme of nature**, with its subdivisions according to the two different principles, (1) of ethnological characteristics, and (2) of the character of the hair.

2. At **man** is presented a complete distribution of the **races of mankind**, as distributed according to these two principles, together with a plate of 42 **typical heads** illustrating the leading race-stocks of mankind.

3. At **American**, to which reference is made, will be found a comprehensive and complete table of **American races**.

4. Under the definition of **race** are added various popular principles of classification, a reference to LANGUAGE for a complete **philological** classification, and one to SKULL for a **cranial** classification.

5. The information contained in these treatments is up to date scientifically and such as is nowhere else accessible to the general public, having been furnished specially for the *Standard* by leading anthropological and ethnological experts.

6. These features are not in the other Dictionaries. By following out in this manner the **scheme of nature**, as embodied in the *Standard Dictionary*, a very comprehensive view may be obtained of the entire realm of nature.

(B.)—THE SCHEME OF THE SUPERNATURAL.

To make up the sum of all **being**, the **supernatural** must be added to the **scheme of nature**. A **scheme of**

the supernatural is given from the ordinary Christian stand-point, with a view of what is embraced in this higher realm.

Standard.

Century.

International.

supernatural, *a.* 1. Existing or taking place through some agency above the force of nature; being outside of the range or operation of natural law, whether physical or spiritual; caused miraculously or by the immediate exercise of divine power. Compare NATURAL; PRETERNATURAL.

supernatural, *n.* That which is outside the range of the accepted course of nature; that which transcends nature and includes the Creator together with those forms of being (existences or activities) collectively that are special manifestations of his will or power outside, or apparently outside, of the sphere of natural law: with the definite article. See scheme below, and compare BEING; NATURE.

SYSTEM OF THE SUPERNATURAL
FROM THE ORDINARY CHRISTIAN STANDPOINT.

	Phenomena.	Law.
God, the foundation of the Supernatural....	Infinite, absolute, free, spiritual personality, as Trinity.	Freedom and perfection.
Creation....	Origination of matter, worlds, organisms, and finite spirits, angelic, human, etc., and elevation of nature by grace.	Freedom and perfection + power, wisdom, and goodness.
Providence..	Provision, prearrangement, government, moral government, judgment.	Freedom and perfection + power, wisdom, and goodness + justice.
Kingdoms or Spheres.	The Father:—originating the plan of redemption.	Freedom and perfection + power, wisdom, and goodness + justice + grace.
	The Son:—effecting redemption—in connection with the chosen people and the church, prophecy and miracle, and in his incarnation and redemptive work and universal reign.	
	The Holy Spirit:—applying redemption—in the illumination, regeneration, sanctification, and glorification of the saved, and in all spiritual enlightenment.	

supernatural, *a.* 1. Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; not occurring, done, bestowed, etc.; through the operation of merely physical laws, but by an agency above and separate from these.

supernatural, *n.* That which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; something transcending nature; supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, etc.; with the definite article.

supernatural, *a.* Being beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

The *supernatural*, whatever is above and beyond the scope, or the established course, of the laws of nature. "Nature and the supernatural."

H. BUSHNELL.

Leland Stanford Junior University: DAVID T. JORDAN, President: "I find it compact, convenient, and accurate, and the array of names of the persons engaged in its preparation is sufficient guarantee that it is up to date."

1st. The examiner will note the greater fulness and explicitness of the *Standard's* definition, recent discussions having given greater definiteness and distinctness to this whole subject.

2d. The scheme presented embraces: (1) **God** its foundation; (2) **creation, providence, and redemption**, the kingdoms or spheres of his operation; and (3) the phenomena and laws of these. This is not in any way suggested in the *Century* and *International*, and is not to be found elsewhere. It is given suggestively in the *Standard*, from the ordinary

Christian stand-point, to aid anyone who is studying this subject, in formulating and clarifying his views.

3d. The references to **BEING** and **NATURE** connect this subject with its related subjects, according to the general method of the *Standard*, as that method has already been found illustrated at **NATURE**.

By referring to the various terms used in the definitions and in the scheme, a comprehensive view of the **super-natural** may be obtained.

B.—THE SYSTEM OF KNOWLEDGE.

Man, as possessed of a **mind or intellect** (see **MIND**; **INTELLECT**), has the power to **know** more or less concerning the universe, or **system of being**. The *Standard Dictionary*

has aimed to gather up and formulate the **system of knowledge**, as well as that of **being**, the circle of things known being even more important than that of things existing

<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Century.</i>	<i>International.</i>
knowledge , <i>n.</i> Any object of knowing or mental apprehension. Specifically: (1) That which is or may be known; the knowable; as, the branches of <i>knowledge</i> . In this sense human knowledge may be classified as (a) <i>science</i> , (b) <i>art</i> , and (c) <i>literature</i> . See these words. (2) Actual or possible range of information; scope of view; as, if it be a fact, it is not in <i>my knowledge</i> ; the future is beyond our <i>knowledge</i> .	knowledge , <i>n.</i> 1. The state of being or of having become aware of fact or truth; intellectual recognition of or acquaintance with fact or truth; the condition of knowing. Subjectively considered, knowledge implies clear conviction or a consciousness of certainty; but this consciousness does not constitute knowledge, and may be associated with error.	knowledge , <i>n.</i> 1. The act or state of knowing; clear perception of fact, truth, or duty: certain apprehension; familiar cognizance; cognition. <i>Knowledge</i> , which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. LOCKE.

It will be shown, in **COMPARISON OF DEFINITIONS** (p. 62), that the *Standard* alone gives real definitions of **know** and **knowledge**. The comparison of the special definitions presented here will show that the *Standard* alone suggests and unfolds a comprehensive **system of knowledge**, as em-

braced in (1) **science**, (2) **art**, (3) **literature**. This furnishes the basis for a complete distribution of the whole range of accredited and formulated human knowledge, as it is to be found under these general terms and their subordinate species, a basis not furnished by other Dictionaries.

(A.)—THE STANDARD'S SCHEME OF SCIENCE.

The *Standard* alone gives a comprehensive **scheme of science**, arranged on a simple and logical principle of division, and as part of that wider **system of knowledge** that

embraces **science, art, and literature**. This will be evident on comparison of the treatment and divisions of these terms in the Dictionaries.

<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Century.</i>	<i>International.</i>
science , <i>n.</i> 1. Knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking, especially as methodically formulated and arranged in a rational system; also, the sum of universal knowledge. Science in the wide sense includes (1) <i>science proper</i> , embracing (a) exact knowledge of <i>facts</i> (historical or empirical science), (b) exact knowledge of <i>laws</i> , obtained by correlating facts (nomological science), and (c) exact knowledge of <i>proximate causes</i> (rational science); and (2) <i>philosophy</i> . See PHILOSOPHY . In the narrow sense of positive science the word is used as including only the first two divisions of science proper. Modern science may be regarded as one vast miracle, whether we view it in relation to the Almighty Being, by whom its objects and its laws were formed, or to the feeble intellect of man, by which its depths have been sounded, and its mysteries explored. BREWSTER <i>Natural Magic</i> letter i, p. 94. [1866 '68.] 2. Any department of knowledge in which the results of investigation have been worked out and systematized; an exact and systematic statement of knowledge concerning some subject or group of subjects; especially, a system of ascertained facts and principles covering and attempting to give adequate expression to a great natural group or division of knowledge; as, the <i>sciences</i> of astronomy, botany, chemistry, and medicine; the <i>science</i> of theology. The sciences are divisible into (1) the <i>mathematical</i> , treating of quantity, (2) the <i>physical</i> , treating of matter and its properties, (3) the <i>biological</i> , treating of the phenomena of life, (4) the <i>anthropological</i> , treating of man, and (5) the <i>theological</i> , treating of the Deity. See MATHEMATICS ; PHYSICAL SCIENCES , under PHYSICAL ; BIOLOGY ; ANTHROPOLOGY ; THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE , under THEOLOGICAL . In the progress of human knowledge a science, in its earliest and simplest form, is usually a mere collection of observed facts, like the knowledge of the movements of the heavenly bodies possessed by the ancient Egyptians. The next step is to correlate or generalize these facts, forming a system like that of Ptolemy or Copernicus; the next, to formulate these generalizations as laws, as was done by Kepler; the final step, to proceed to some principle or force accounting for these laws, usually by the aid of mathematical analysis, as was done by Newton in his theory of universal gravitation. The tendency of modern physical science is toward this more complete generalization. Its goal being the discovery of a principle that shall connect all physical phenomena. Compare INDUCTIVE METHOD , under INDUCTIVE ; also, LAW , 7. By <i>Science</i> , as the word is here used, we mean a Systematic arrangement of the laws which God has established, so far as they have been discovered, of any department of human knowledge. WATLAND AND CHARLES <i>Elements Polit. Econ.</i> p. 1. [SIL. & CO.] 3. Knowledge obtained individually by study of facts, principles, causes, etc.; the habit or possession of exact knowledge. 4. Expertness, or ability to do, resulting from knowledge; exceptional skill acquired by intelligent practice; as, the <i>science</i> of a pugilist. 5. Formerly, a trade or occupation. 6. Either one of the seven liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy) embraced in the trivium and quadrivium; an ancient use.	science , <i>n.</i> 1. Knowledge; comprehension or understanding of facts or principles. 2. Knowledge gained by systematic observation, experiment, and reasoning; knowledge coordinated, arranged, and systematized; also, the prosecution of truth as thus known, both in the abstract and as a historical development. Since all phenomena which have been sufficiently examined are found to take place with regularity, each having certain fixed conditions, positive and negative, on the occurrence of which it invariably happens, mankind have been able to ascertain . . . the conditions of the occurrence of many phenomena; and the progress of <i>science</i> mainly consists in ascertaining these conditions. J. S. MILL. 3. Knowledge regarding any special group of objects, coordinated, arranged, and systematized; what is known concerning a subject, systematically arranged; a branch of knowledge; as, the <i>science</i> of botany, of astronomy, of etymology, of metaphysics; mental <i>science</i> ; physical <i>science</i> ; in a narrow sense, one of the physical sciences, as distinguished from mathematics, metaphysics, etc. In reference to their degree of specialization, the sciences may be arranged as follows. (A) <i>Mathematics</i> , the study of the relations of the parts of hypothetical constructions, involving no observation of facts, but only of the creations of our own minds, having two branches—(1) <i>pure mathematics</i> , where the suppositions are arbitrary, and (2) <i>applied mathematics</i> , where the hypotheses are simplifications of real facts—and branching again into (a) <i>mathematical philosophy</i> , as the theory of probabilities, etc., (b) <i>mathematical physics</i> , as analytical mechanics, etc., and (c) <i>mathematical psychics</i> , as political economy, etc. (B) <i>Philosophy</i> , the examination and logical analysis of the general body of fact—a science which both in reason and in history precedes successful dealing with special elements of the universe—branching into (1) <i>logic</i> and (2) <i>metaphysics</i> . (C) <i>Nomology</i> , the science of the most general laws or uniformities, having two main branches—(1) <i>psychology</i> and (2) <i>general physics</i> . (D) <i>Chemistry</i> , the determination of physical constants, and the study of the different kinds of matter in which these constants differ. (E) <i>Biology</i> , the study of a peculiar class of substances, the protoplasm, and of the kinds of organisms into which they grow. (F) <i>Sciences of organizations of organisms</i> , embracing (1) <i>physiology</i> , the science of the working of physical structures of organs, and (2) <i>sociology</i> , the science of psychical unions, especially modes of human society, including ethics, linguistics, politics, etc. (G) <i>Descriptions and explanations of individual objects or collections</i> , divided into (1) <i>cosmology</i> , embracing astronomy, geognosy, etc., and (2) <i>accounts of human matters</i> , as statistics, history, biography, etc. 4. Art derived from precepts or based on principles; skill resulting from training; special, exceptional, or preëminent skill. 5+. Trade; occupation.	science , <i>n.</i> 1. Knowledge; knowledge of principles and causes; ascertained truth or facts. If we conceive God's sight or science, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing everything as it is, . . . his <i>science</i> or sight from all eternity lays no necessity on anything to come to pass. HAMMOND. Shakespeare's deep and accurate <i>science</i> in mental philosophy. COLERIDGE. 2. Accumulated and established knowledge, which has been systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; knowledge classified and made available in work, life, or the search for truth; comprehensive, profound, or philosophical knowledge. All this new <i>science</i> that men here [teach]. CHAUCER. <i>Science</i> is . . . a complement of cognitions, having, in point of form, the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter, the character of real truth. SIR W. HAMILTON. 3. Especially, such knowledge when it relates to the physical world and its phenomena, the nature, constitution, and forces of matter, the qualities and functions of living tissues, etc.;—called also <i>natural science</i> , and <i>physical science</i> . Voltaire hardly left a single corner of the field entirely unexplored in <i>science</i> , poetry, history, philosophy. J. MORLEY. 4. Any branch or department of systematized knowledge considered as a distinct field of investigation or object of study; as, the <i>science</i> of astronomy, of chemistry, or of mind. The ancients reckoned seven sciences, namely, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy;—the first three being included in the <i>Trivium</i> , the remaining four in the <i>Quadrivium</i> . Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven. And though no <i>science</i> , fairly worth the seven. POPE. 5. Art, skill, or expertness, regarded as the result of knowledge of laws and principles. His <i>science</i> , coolness, and great strength. G. A. LAWRENCE. <i>Science</i> is applied or pure. <i>Applied science</i> is a knowledge of facts, events, or phenomena, as explained, accounted for, or produced, by means of powers, causes, or laws. <i>Pure science</i> is the knowledge of these powers, causes, or laws, considered <i>apart</i> , or as pure from all applications. Both these terms have a similar and special signification when applied to the science of quantity; as, the <i>applied</i> and <i>pure mathematics</i> . <i>Exact science</i> is knowledge so systematized that prediction and verification, by means of experiment, observation, etc., are possible. The mathematical and physical sciences are called the <i>exact sciences</i> . — Comparative sciences, Inductive sciences. See under COMPARATIVE and INDUCTIVE .

The Brooklyn Eagle: "A truly splendid addition to the pictorial lexicography of to-day. . . . The vocabulary of this fine lexicon is unusually full. The execution of the work is superb."

According to the *Standard*, **science**, it will be observed, is not merely "knowledge," nor "classified knowledge," nor "philosophical knowledge," but "knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking," and this "especially as methodically formulated [see INDUCTIVE METHOD; DEDUCTIVE METHOD] and arranged in rational system" [see SYSTEM]. It is also "the sum of universal knowledge" gained in this way.

Science, in this wide sense, is represented as embracing:

- (1) **Science proper**, including as phases:
 - (a) **Historical science**, dealing with the facts or *phenomena* of the universe or of a branch of knowledge.
 - (b) **Nomological science**, dealing with the *laws* expressing the order of occurrence of phenomena.
 - (c) **Rational science**, dealing with the *proximate causes* that explain the laws of phenomena.

- (2) **Philosophy**, as the scientific treatment of principles.

Philosophy, as scientifically investigated and formulated, belongs to **science** in this wider sense, no less truly than the **natural sciences**,—we mean **scientific philosophy**, as distinguished from mere speculation or metaphysical dreaming. Its distribution as given at PHILOSOPHY, will be found under the SCHEME OF PHILOSOPHY, on p. 57 of this pamphlet, where the treatment of the Dictionaries will be compared.

By comparing the *Standard's* treatment of **science** with the treatment given to that word by the *Century* and *International*, it will be seen that:

1st. They fail to bring out distinctly the essential features of science, covering (1) the kind of knowledge implied, (2) the distinctive methods by which it is formulated, and (3) the rational system by virtue of which the system of science corresponds with the reality that it embodies the knowledge of.

The *Standard's* definition excludes the vast mass of speculation and guess-work that so often claims to be science, and to deliver the world from which was one of the chief aims of Lord Bacon's great work, the *Novum Organum*.

2d. They fail to give the very important **phases of all sciences**, as **historical, nomological, and rational**, which Sir William Hamilton so carefully discriminated.

3d. They fail to give **philosophy** any definite sphere, as distinct from **science proper**, and the *International* even makes **philosophical** an essential part of its definition of *science*.

I.—THE STANDARD'S SCHEME OF SCIENCE PROPER.

The *Standard*, in definition 2, furnishes the basis for a simple, clear, consistent, and complete distribution of **science proper**, carried out in connection with the definitions and further subdivisions of the subject.

The **scheme of science proper** is so extended in its subdivisions and ramifications, that it can be barely indicated in outline here, and that only for the purpose of showing the *Standard's* method of dealing with all kindred subjects.

The general scheme as presented in the definition, is as follows:

I. Mathematics (the Sciences of Number and

mathematics, *n.* The science that treats of quantity, especially by the use of symbols; the science that treats of the measuring of quantities and the ascertainment of their properties and relations.

Mathematics embraces *pure mathematics*, treating (1) of number (arithmetic and algebra) and (2) of space (geometry), and *applied mathematics*, used in all the physical sciences (see *PHYSICAL*), and in logic and economics. In both pure and applied mathematics the treatment may be (1) by *synthesis* or (2) by *analysis*. See these words.

This fundamental distribution gives:

1st. Pure mathematics, (1) Dealing with numbers (**arithmetic and algebra**); (2) Dealing with space (**geometry**).

2d. Applied mathematics: (1) Applied to Physics (**mathematical physics**); (2) Applied to Logic (**mathematical logic**); (3) Applied to Economics (**mathematical economics**); etc.

The branches of **pure mathematics** are still further defined and distributed, in the *Standard*, as follows:

a. Arithmetic.

arithmetic, *n.* 1. The science of numbers and the art of reaching results by their use.

4th. The *Standard*, in definition 2, separates **science proper**, which deals with the **phenomena**, the **laws**, and the **proximate causes or forces**, of the cosmos, from **philosophy**, which deals with the **principles** that underlie and condition all being and all knowledge. As **philosophy** thus deals with **facts**, and deals with them in accordance with the scientific method, it manifestly belongs within the sphere of **science in the wide sense**; as it deals with **principles**, or the **ultimate facts** of being and knowledge, it is clearly distinguished from science in the narrow sense, or science proper, and calls for its own distinct definition and distribution, as given by the *Standard*.

5th. The propriety and necessity of this distinction of **science** and **philosophy**—which is assumed in all discriminating use in literature: even where it is not distinctly formulated, and which is absolutely necessary if the sphere of philosophy is to be made at all clear and distinct—is made evident by even a cursory inspection of the *Century's* distribution of the scheme of science. That distribution, as shown by the appended definition, is as follows:

Century's Scheme of Science.

- (a) *Mathematics*, the study of the relations of the parts of hypothetical constructions, involving no observation of facts.
- (b) *Philosophy*, the examination and logical analysis of the general body of fact.
- (c) *Nomology*, the science of the most general laws or uniformities.
- (d) *Chemistry*, the determination of physical constants, and the study of the different kinds of matter in which these constants differ.
- (e) *Biology*, the study of a peculiar class of substances, the protoplasma, and of the kinds of organisms into which they grow.
- (f) *Sciences of organizations of organisms*.
- (g) *Descriptions and explanations* of individual objects or collections.

Such a distribution is obviously illogical, confused, incomplete, and unintelligible—a jumble of science and philosophy, of observation and mechanical evolution, of methods and phases—and excludes **philosophy** in the sense in which it is commonly (or rather, almost universally) used.

6th. The *International* gives no distribution of the subject, and no key to such distribution, except in a note under the definition (which see) where it gives the seven ancient so-called sciences, better given by the *Standard* under definition 6, where their relation is also shown to the **trivium** and **quadrivium**.

Sciences Proper.

- (1) *Mathematics*, the science of quantity, or of number and extension, in connection with time and space.
- (2) *Physical science*, or science of dead matter, as existing in time and space and in mathematical conditions.
- (3) *Biology*, the sciences of life and living matter, vegetable and animal.
- (4) *Anthropology*, the sciences of man, as a rational animal.
- (5) *Theology*, the science of God and divine things.

In still further unfolding the *Standard's* scheme of **science proper**, the corresponding definitions of the other Dictionaries will be mostly omitted, and attention turned exclusively to the **scientific method** used in this Dictionary.

Extension, in Connection with Time and Space).

As generally studied, it embraces (1) *abstract arithmetic*, the science of pure number or quantity, and (2) *practical arithmetic*, the application of these rules to the problems of every-day life, commerce, etc. See the following scheme for a comprehensive elementary view of the subject.

SCHEME OF ARITHMETIC.
Notation.
Basis—1—Unit.
Arithmetical Alphabet.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

INCREASED <i>By tens</i>		DIMINISHED <i>By tens</i>	
1, 10, 100, 1000, etc.		1, .1, .01, .001, .0001, etc.	
<i>By varying scales</i>		<i>By varying scales</i>	
1 oz., 1 lb., 1 cwt.		$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, $\frac{11}{32}$, etc.	
1 pt., 1 qt., 1 gal.		$\frac{1}{6}$ lb., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., $\frac{23}{8}$ cwt., etc.	
1 in., 1 ft., 1 yd., etc.			
According to the four ground rules			
Addition Multiplication		Subtraction Division	
By involution (powers)		By evolution (roots)	
RELATIONS EXPRESSED BY			
Ratios, 2: 3, 5: 6, 8: 9, etc.			
Proportion (equality of ratios), 2: 3:: 4: 6, etc.			
PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS			
Percentage, Interest, Profit and Loss, Reduction of Weights and Measures, Mensuration, etc.			

The **scheme of arithmetic** presents a comprehensive view of all the elements and factors that enter into the science, and suggests their various applications.

b. Algebra, pp. 51, 2100.

(a) Definition.

algebra, n. 1. That branch of mathematical analysis which reasons about quantity by the use of letters and generalized symbols; generalized arithmetic.

In its more limited sense it treats only of the effects of five fundamental operations—addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the extraction of roots.

(b) Distribution.

The principal branches of algebra may be broadly classified as follows: (1) **The theory of numbers**, treating of the general principles of number apart from any arbitrary system of notation and their application to such problems as that of the determination of primes. (2) **The theory of equations** and the study of certain functions having special relations to their solution, as *determinants* and *invariants*. (3) **The infinitesimal calculus**, embracing *differential* and *integral calculus*, the *calculus of variations*, *infinite series*, and *differential equations* together with the functions specially related to their solution, as elliptic integrals. (4) **The theory of functions**, treating of the functions mentioned under the two branches just preceding, and all other functions, as subject to the same general laws and as examples of a great class of quantities. (5) **Multiple algebras**, based on two or more units differing in kind, arising originally from a consideration of so-called imaginaries, and including *quaternions* and other *vector analyses*. See the full-faced and italicized words, in vocabulary.

(c) Phrases.

Boolean or logical algebra, a method of dealing with concepts of logic by means of algebraic symbols and operations.—**graphic a.**, algebra in which curves are used to express the relations of quantities; simple analytical geometry.—**multiple or n-way a.**, that algebra in which heterogeneous units are combined and multiplied.—**pure a.**, algebra in which all the units are definitely related.—**rhetorical a.**, the discussion of problems by algebraic methods, but in ordinary language; algebra without notation.

This view of **algebra** unfolds the far-reaching modern applications, especially in the higher mathematics that are essential to all profound and exact scientific investigation. The **phrases** give some of the more important special uses.

c. Geometry, pp. 758, 2100.

(a) Definition.

II. Physical Sciences (the Sciences of Dead Matter, as Existing in Space and Time and Under Mathematical Conditions).

physical sciences, the sciences that treat of dead matter; the sciences of energy apart from vitality, including (1) *astronomy*, (2) *mechanics*, (3) *physics*, (4) *chemistry*, and (5) the physical portions of (a) *geography*, (b) *geology*, (c) *meteorology*, and (d) *mineralogy*. Considered as the **sciences of energy**, they may be divided as below.

The *Standard* distinguishes the **physical sciences** from **physics**, which is only one branch of them, and that only according to the old classification; and it gives a twofold distribution of the subject, as follows:

1st. The old popular classification (from the concrete and material side) embraces the following branches:

- (1) Astronomy,
- (2) Mechanics,
- (3) Physics,
- (4) Chemistry,
- (5) The Physical portions of Geography, Geology, etc.

1. Astronomy (treating of the heavenly bodies).

For Definitions, see pp. 30, 2100.

astronomy, n. 1. The science that treats of the heavenly bodies, their motions, magnitudes, distances, and, in the case of all but the earth, their physical constitution.

The only branch of knowledge which the Arabians ever raised to a science was *astronomy*, which began to be cultivated under the caliphs about the middle of the eighth century.

BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* vol. 1, ch. 2, p. 35, note. [A. '80.]

Hipparchus . . . appears to be the author of every great step in ancient *astronomy*.

Edinburgh Review July, '91, p. 36.

The sciences of physics and *astronomy* were successfully cultivated by the Greeks.

GIBBON *Rome* vol. 1, ch. 2, p. 71. [B. '77.]

heavenly bodies, the luminous bodies that are seen in the heavens, as the sun, the moon, planets, fixed stars, comets, and nebulae; by extension, all similar bodies in the universe, including the earth itself and bodies too small or too distant to be seen from it, as asteroida, meteoroids, or non-luminous members of distant systems.

descriptive astronomy, a general description of celestial phenomena and astronomical laws; general astronomy.—**physical a.**, astronomy treated as a branch of physics; especially, the investigation of the physical constitution of the heavenly bodies, and of their motions and figures, as results of the mechanical forces which produce them.—**practical a.**, the art and science of making observations with astronomical instruments and deriving their immediate results.—**spherical a.**, the application of geometry and trigonometry to the determination of the apparent positions of the heavenly bodies.—**theoretical a.**, the investigation of the orbits and motions of the heavenly bodies.

2. Mechanics (treating of the phenomena caused by the action of physical forces on material bodies), p. 1099.

mechanics, n. 1. The branch of physics that treats of the phenomena caused by the action of forces on material bodies.

It is subdivided into (1) *statics* and (2) *dynamics* or *kinetics*, according as the forces do or do not so balance each other as to produce no motion of the body on which they act; or into (1) the *mechanics of rigid bodies* and (2) *hydromechanics* (including *hydrostatics* and *hydrodynamics*), according as they act upon rigid bodies or fluids. The special branch of hydromechanics that treats of gases is called *pneumatics*. Properly mechanics also includes *acoustics*. See the italicized words.

geometry, n. 1. The branch of pure mathematics that treats of space and its relations; the science of the mutual relations of points, lines, angles, surfaces, and solids, considered as having no properties but those arising from extension and difference of situation.

(b) Distribution.

Geometry may be classified (1) according to the method of reasoning used, as *synthetic* and *analytical*; (2) according to the subject-matter, as *plane*, *spherical*, and *solid*; (3) according to the treatment or its purpose, as *descriptive*, *projective*, and *metric*; or (4) according to the axioms with which it sets out, as *Euclidean* and *non-Euclidean*, the latter embracing *elliptic* and *hyperbolic*. See phrases, in vocabulary.

(c) Phrases.

analytic geometry, geometry in which position is indicated by algebraic symbols, and the reasoning conducted by analytic operations. See *axis*; *coordinate*.—**descriptive g.** 1. That application of geometry in which the relations of lines and figures in space are studied through their projections on two planes. 2. Graphic or projective geometry.—**elliptic g.**, that branch of non-Euclidean geometry which assumes that every pair of parallel lines will meet if produced a certain distance.—**Euclidean g.**, that founded solely on the axioms and postulates of Euclid.—**graphic or projective g.**, that which considers only those properties and relations of figures which are unchanged by projection, as collineations, tangencies, and anharmonic ratios.—**higher g.**, any geometry not elementary.—**hyperbolic g.**, that branch of non-Euclidean geometry which assumes that every pair of parallel lines gradually diverge from each other in both directions.—**metric g.**, geometry concerned with lengths, areas, volumes, or other properties of exact measurement.—**non-Euclidean g.**, any system of geometry developed from the assumption that the axioms of Euclid are not all true, especially those about parallel lines.—**plane g.**, that branch of geometry which reasons only about relations in a plane.—**solid g.**, or **g. of three dimensions**, that part of geometry which includes all three dimensions of space in its reasoning.—**spherical g.**, the geometry of figures drawn upon the surface of a sphere.—**synthetic g.**, projective or graphic geometry treated by reasoning upon figures without using analytic (algebraic) operations.

The **definition** connects **geometry** with pure **mathematics** of which it is a branch.

The **distribution** gives the divisions in its various, modern uses, by: (1) **method of reasoning**; (2) **subject-matter**; (3) **treatment or purpose**; (4) **fundamental axioms**.

The **phrases** give the definitions of various important forms and phases of the science.

Such a complete and systematic treatment does not appear in other dictionaries.

The branches of **mechanics** are thus distributed and classified in two ways:

By relation to equilibrium—as:

Statics,
Dynamics or kinetics.

By relation to rigid or fluid bodies—as:

Mechanics of rigid bodies,
Hydromechanics,
Hydrostatics,
Hydrodynamics.

analytic mechanics, mechanics treated by algebraic formulas.—**animal m.**, the branch of mechanics that treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion as applied to the human body. For example, the principle of the lever is applied to the arms, powers and fulcra being respectively represented by bones, contractile muscles, and joints, while the weight or resistance is referred to the weight of the body or of individual limbs.—**applied m.**, the principles of mechanics as applied to the construction of machinery (**practical m.**) and to art generally.—**celestial m.**, the science of the motions of the heavenly bodies as deduced from their mutual gravitation.

3. Physics (treating of the phenomena associated with matter in general, especially in its relations to energy).

physics, n. The science or group of sciences that treats of the phenomena associated with matter in general, especially in its relations to energy, and of the laws governing these phenomena, excluding the special laws and phenomena peculiar to living matter (biology), or to special kinds of matter (chemistry).

It will be observed that the definition separates clearly between **physics** and the related sciences of **biology** and **chemistry**.

Twofold Distribution of Physics.

Physics is generally held to treat of (1) the *constitution and properties of matter*, (2) *mechanics*, (3) *acoustics*, (4) *heat*, (5) *optics*, and (6) *electricity and magnetism*. As sometimes used in a limited sense, it embraces only the last four divisions; more generally and loosely, it includes all the physical sciences. See **PHYSICAL SCIENCE**, under **PHYSICAL**.

Evidently . . . *physics* regards matter solely as the vehicle of energy. And hence from this point of view, *physics* may be defined as that department of science whose province it is to investigate all those phenomena of nature which depend, either upon the transference of energy from one portion of matter to another, or upon its transformation into any of the forms which it is capable of assuming. In a word, *physics* may be regarded as the science of energy, precisely as chemistry may be regarded as the science of matter. G. F. BARKER *Physics* * 8, p. 6. [N. H. & Co. '92.]

The term **physics** is thus used in two senses, a wider and a narrower. In the **wider sense** it takes in **somatology**, or the constitution and properties of matter, and **mechanics**; in the

J. W. Palmer, M.D.: "*I do not hesitate to say that the Standard Dictionary is triumphantly the best of all English word books. . . . In its surprising completeness and accuracy it is without a peer.*"

narrower sense it excludes these. The *Standard* adopts the narrower sense, in its distribution of the subject, on the ground that it is more in conformity with strict logical principles. Its distribution of **physics** according to this usage is as follows:

**Acoustics,
Heat,
Optics,
Electricity and Magnetism.**

4. Chemistry (treating of matter as made up of atoms).

(a) Definition, p. 325.

chemistry, n. 1. That branch of physical science which treats of matter considered as composed of atoms and of the relations of one kind of matter to another.

(b) Twofold distribution of the science.

Inorganic chemistry treats of the metallic and non-metallic elements and their compounds, distinguished from *organic chemistry*, which is devoted to the investigation of carbon and its compounds. It is *pure or theoretical*, and *applied or practical*. *Theoretical chemistry* has to do with the laws governing chemical action, while *applied chemistry* treats of the application and economic relation of chemistry to the arts. According to its special application, applied chemistry may be considered as *agricultural, analytical, medical, metallurgical, pharmaceutical, physiological, sanitary*, etc.

As arranged in tabular form its divisions are:

According to Matter:
**Inorganic Chemistry.
Organic Chemistry.**

According to Method or Use:

**Theoretical Chemistry,
Applied Chemistry**, including **Agricultural**, etc.

5. Subsidiary physical sciences. See def., p. 1333.

These include the physical portions of various sciences, as **geography, geology**, etc., giving:

**Physical Geography,
Physical Geology,
Physical Meteorology,
Physical Mineralogy.**

2d. The new classification of the physical sciences (as the sciences of energy) is a distribution of the subject from the **modern point of view** and according to the newest light. See p. 1333.

Sciences of energy	of mass-energy	{ astronomy mechanics
	of molecular energy	{ kinetic theory of gases heat electricity*
	of atomic energy, chemistry	
	of ethereal energy	{ of ether-vibration { light (radiant energy) { radiant heat of ether-stress,* electrostatics of ether-flow,* electrodynamics of ether-vortices,* magnetism

*According to some physicists.

III. Biology (the Sciences of Life and Living Matter, Vegetable and Animal).

Standard.

biology, n. 1. The science of life or living organisms, treating of the phenomena (structure, growth, development, distribution, and functions) manifested by animals and plants, or of the causes of those phenomena; the study of living matter.

When it treats of the structure, etc., of all living beings alike, it is **structural biology**; when it treats of the kingdoms of nature separately, it is **systematic biology**.

Structural biology embraces (1) *morphology*, which treats respectively of form and change of form in organs and organisms considered merely as definite arrangements of matter; (2) *physiology*, which regards organisms as living beings and studies their nutrition, growth, and reproduction; (3) *distribution*, both *geographical* and *geological*, the one treating of the variation of life with locality and its adaptation to different climatic conditions, the other of the analogous variation and adaptation throughout successive past ages (*paleontology*); and, finally, (4) *etiology*, which strives to assign causes for all these facts, and includes *phylogeny*, the genealogical study of races of organisms, and *ontogeny*, the philosophy of the origin of individual existences.

Systematic biology includes (1) *zoology*, (2) *botany*, and (3) in some systems of classification *anthropology*.

As a branch of anthropological somatology (see *SOMATOLOGY*) *human biology* embraces the study (1) of the changes produced by nutrition, climate, etc., and (2) of the anatomical classification of races, including (a) *comparative physiology and pathology*, (b) *comparative nosology*, and (c) *criminal anthropology*.

Century.

biology, n. 1. The science of life and living things in the widest sense; the body of doctrine respecting living beings; the knowledge of vital phenomena.

It is remarkable that each of these writers [Treviranus and Lamarck] seems to have been led, independently and contemporaneously, to invent the same name of *Biology* for the science of the phenomena of life. . . . And it is hard to say whether Lamarck or Treviranus has the priority. . . . Though the first volume of Treviranus' "Biologie" appeared only in 1802, he says . . . that he wrote the first volume . . . about 1796. The "Recherches," etc., in which the outlines of Lamarck's doctrines are given, was published in 1802. HUXLEY *Science and Culture* Am. ed., 1882, p. 302.

2. In a more special sense, physiology; biophysiology; biotics.

International.

Biology, n. The science of life; that branch of knowledge which treats of living matter as distinct from matter which is not living; the study of living tissue. It has to do with the origin, structure, development, function, and distribution of animals and plants.

a. General biology.

1st. Notice that the *Standard* gives a fuller and clearer definition than the other Dictionaries. But no mere definition can give an adequate and satisfactory view of this new and most interesting science.

2d. The *Standard* alone presents the sphere and scope of the subject. It does this from both its general scientific side and from its anthropological side. The development and scientific formulation here given are the latest assured results of the investigations of expert scientists in this department. Tabular arrangement will bring out clearly these new and original features of the subject, and at the same time show how essential they are to any real understanding of that subject in its present scientific aspects.

Biology.	General Science.	{	Structural Biology (treating of the structure of all living beings alike).
			Morphology
			Physiology
			Distribution { Geographical
			{ Geological (Paleontology)
			Etiology { Phylogeny
			{ Ontogeny
			Systematic Biology (treating of the kingdoms of nature separately).
			Zoology
			Botany
Anthropological Science.	{	Anthropology (in some systems).	
		Human Biology (as a branch of Somatology). Changes effected by Nutrition, Climate, etc. Comparative Classification of Races.	
		Comparative Physiology	
		Comparative Pathology	
		Comparative Nosology	
		Criminal Anthropology	

The *Standard* thus presents comprehensively and completely, in outline, a most important subject, so recent in its origin and so

little accessible in its materials, as to be almost unknown, to any but specialists.

b. Branches of systematic biology.

In their proper vocabulary places the branches of **systematic biology** are defined and distributed, as follows:

(a) **Botany**, p. 224.

botany, n. The science, or the branch of biology, that treats of plants with reference to their structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature, and classification. See **BIOLOGY**.

The principal divisions of botany are as follows:

BOTANY.	{	Structural or	{
		Morphological, dealing with plant-structure.	
		Physiological, with functions and vital action of organs.	
		Descriptive (or phytophagy).	
Systematic, with classification and arrangement.	{	Phanerogamic, of flowering plants.	
		Cryptogamic, of flowerless plants.	
Paleontological (or paleobotany), with fossil plants.			

(b) **Zoology**, p. 2098.

zoology, n. 1. The science, or the branch of biology, that treats of animals with reference to their structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature, and classification.

The principal divisions are as follows:

ZOOLOGY.	{	(1) Mammalogy, treating of mammals.
		(2) Ornithology, of birds.
		(3) Herpetology, of reptiles.
		(4) Ichthyology, of fishes and lower aquatic vertebrates.
		(5) Ascidiology, of the Tunicata.
		(6) Echinology, of the Echinodermata.
		(7) Conchology, of the Mollusca.
		(8) Entomology, of the Insecta.
		(9) Arachnology, of the Arachnida (spiders, scorpions, etc.).
		(10) Crustaceology, of the Crustacea.
		(11) Helminthology, of the Vermes, or worms.
		(12) Zoophytology or ctenology, of the Ctenophora, or sponges.
		(13) Spongiology, of the Spongia, or sponges.
		(14) Protozoology, of the Protozoa.

For classification of animal life, see **ANIMAL KINGDOM**, under **ANIMAL**.

(c) **Anthropology** (treated as a special department of **science proper**).

IV. Anthropology (the Science of Man, as a Rational Animal).

Anthropology, like biology, is comparatively a new science. Much of the work in the scientific formulation of the subject has been done during the past ten years. Neither the

Century nor the *International* presents the recognized (and especially the recent) distinctions and distributions. The *Standard* brings the whole subject up to date, presenting it from the various

W. J. Rolfe, M.A., D.L., Cambridge, Mass: "*The dictionary will be unquestionably the best one-volume book of its class ever prepared.*"

The Mercury, Leeds, England: "The excellence of the dictionary as a whole is beyond dispute. The definitions have been prepared with the utmost care. . . . The exterior of the volume is worthy of its contents."

points of view recognized in literature and science here, and bringing out the most recent aspects of the subject.

anthropology, n. 1. The science of man in general; the sciences of man: *Anthropology* has long been used in Germany as the name for the sciences of man in general. See HAMILTON *Metaph.* lect. viii, p. 95. [c. & L. '57.] It may be regarded as embracing *somatology*, or the doctrine of the human body; *psychology*, or the mental sciences, the doctrine of the human mind; and *anthropology* proper, or the doctrine of man as a rational animal—as follows:

Anthropology.	Somatology.	Anthropogeny, Physiology, Anthropobiology.
	Psychology or Mental Sciences.	Mental science or Psychology proper, Logic, Esthetics, Ethics, Religion.
		Ethnology, Ethnography, Anthropography, Glossology, Technology, Sociology, History.
	Anthropology proper.	

2. *Nat. Sci.* The science of the physical facts concerning man and his development and history, as investigated by the methods of the inductive physical sciences. It treats of the natural history of man, including especially his physical history in relation to the lower forms of animal life. This branch is of recent origin and has been variously treated. According to Brinton, it embraces the following subdivisions:

- (1) *Somatology*, or physical and experimental anthropology.
- (2) *Ethnology*, or historic and analytic anthropology.
- (3) *Ethnography*, or geographic and descriptive anthropology.
- (4) *Archeology*, or prehistoric and reconstructive anthropology.

I have said that *Anthropology* has not yet made good its title to be ranked as an independent science. This is indicated by the difficulty of framing a definition at the same time comprehensive and distinctive.

PROF. A. MACALISTER in *Nature* Aug. 18, '92, p. 378.

3. The science or sciences treating of man and his activities as a rational animal; anthropology proper.

Anthropology, as the term imports, treats of the whole man, as body and soul.
PORTER *Human Intellect* intro., p. 7. [s. '70.]

The *Standard Dictionary* gives the following phases:

1st. **Anthropology** (in def. 1), as embracing all the sciences relating to Man, a sense widely in use among the Germans and emphasized by Sir William Hamilton.

The Dictionaries fail to recognize this general literary sense of the word, as embracing all the sciences relating to man.

2d. **Anthropology**, as treating of man as a complex being at once rational and animal, and of his activities as such; the same as **Anthropology proper** (which see) under definition 1.

The subdivisions of **anthropology proper** are defined and distributed in the Dictionary vocabulary, at **ETHNOLOGY**, etc.

3d. **Anthropology**, from the natural-science point of view.

V. Theological Science, or Theology (the Science of God and Divine Things).

theology, n. 1. The branch of theological science that treats of God, including (1) the being of God, (2) the attributes of God, (3) the doctrine of the Trinity, and (4) creation and providence. **theology proper.** 2. In the widest sense, theological science. See **THEOLOGICAL**.

Systems of theology have been named: (1) from their first systematic exponents; as, **Arminian theology**, **Augustinian t.**, **Calvinistic t.**, **Lutheran t.** (see the adjectives); (2) from the places of their origin or largest reception; as, **Gallican t.**, **Genevan t.**, **Mercurburg t.** (a system, arising in the Mercurburg (Pennsylvania) seminary of the German Reformed Church about 1855 under Drs. Nevin and Schaff, that laid initial stress on the incarnation, strengthened the significance of the sacraments, taught the development of dogma through the growth of Christian consciousness, and sought enrichment of worship); **New England t.** (see phrase), **Oxford t.** (see **RITUALISM**; **TRACTARIANISM**); (3) from their sources; as, **natural t.**, **revealed t.**, **Catholic t.**, **evangelical t.**; (4) from their contents; as, **Biblical t.** (see phrase), **fundamental t.** (comprising the grounds of belief in God and revelation, and thus adding apologetics to the analogy of natural and revealed religion to the constitution and course of nature), **federal t.** (see **FEDERAL**), **historical t.** (the philosophy of the history of dogma), **homiletical t.** (the art and method of presenting theology in public teaching), **moral t.** (ethics founded on revelation or a system of theology, especially when in mandatory form), **mystical t.** (see **MYSTICISM**), **pastoral t.** (treating of the duties and relations of a pastor to his congregation), **practical t.** (embracing homiletics, moral theology, and pastoral theology); (5) from their methods; as, **dogmatic t.** (systematic theology, especially in an authoritative or confessional form), **exegetical t.** (a harmonious treatment of the results of grammatico-historical exegesis; see **EXEGESIS**), **new t.** (in which results of historical criticism are applied to a restatement of exegetical theology), **polemic t.** (the art and method of presenting dogma for confutation of adversaries or skeptics), **rational t.** (derived by a purely deductive method), **rationalistic t.** (see **RATIONALISM**), **systematic t.** (see phrase).—**Biblical t.**, the method of theological science that aims to investigate doctrines in their historical environment and development, in connection with the various books of the Bible.

The accented movement of *Biblical Theology* is historical, for it traces the unfolding of revelation and experience in successive ages. The stress is on the chronological setting and the process in time.

C. D. HARTMAN in *Hartford Sem. Record* June-August, '94, p. 286.

—**New England Theology**, the phases of Puritan theology developed in the orthodox Congregational churches of New England, specifically those developed through reaction from the teachings of Jonathan Edwards, and having their chief centers at Andover and New Haven. It includes Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, Taylorism, Andoverism, etc.—**systematic t.** 1. The method of theological science that aims to construct the materials furnished by Biblical theology, exegetical theology, etc., into coherent scientific system, with due regard to philosophical method and the analogy of faith (which see).

Systematic theology may be defined, as the substance of the Christian faith in a scientific form.
H. B. SMITH *Faith and Philosophy* essay I, p. 26. [s. '77.]

—**theological science**, the branch of science that treats of God and the relations of God and man.

It includes (1) *bibliology*, (2) *theology proper*, (3) *anthropology*, (4) *Christology*, (5) *soteriology*, (6) *eschatology*, and (7) *ecclésiology*. See these words. See also **ANGELOLOGY**, **DEMONOLOGY**. **systematic theology**.

This constitutes one of the most recent as well as most fascinating regions of scientific investigation, the results of which are just being wrought into scientific system, in accordance with the presentation by the *Standard Dictionary* in definition 3.

The departments of **anthropology** in this new and most interesting sense will be found presented in the vocabulary, as follows:

(a) Somatology.

The branch of anthropology that treats of the physical nature of man, his anatomy, physiology, and biology, so far as these bear on the distinction of races, peoples, and nations.

It embraces, in Brinton's treatment, (1) **internal somatology**, including *osteology*, *craniology* (so far as they relate to racial peculiarities), *myology*, and *splanchnology*; (2) **external s.**, or *anthropometry*; (3) **comparative psychophysiology**, in its application to races; and (4) **developmental and comparative s.**, embracing the *embryology* and *biology* of man.

(b) Ethnology.

Specifically, the branch of anthropology proper that considers man historically and analytically.

It embraces (1) *ethnography*, the study of races and race characteristics, including ethnic psychology; (2) *sociology*; (3) *ethnotechnics*; (4) the study of *comparative religion*; (5) *linguistics*; and (6) *folk-lore*. See the italicized words.

Ethnology . . . contemplates man as a social creature. It is more concerned with the mental, the psychical part of man, than with his physical nature, and seeks to trace the intellectual development of communities by studying the growth of government, laws, arts, languages, religions, and society.

D. G. BRINTON *Anthropology* p. 6. [PUB. BY AUTHOR '92.]

(c) Archeology.

The science of antiquities; in its widest sense, the branch of anthropology, embracing archeography, concerned with the systematic investigation of the relics of man and of his industries, and the classification and treatment of ancient remains and records of any or every kind, whether historic or prehistoric, of ancient places, customs, arts, etc.

Archeology comes in to supply the material which neither history nor present observation can furnish.
D. G. BRINTON *Anthropology as a Science* p. 7. ['92.]

In popular signification *archeology* refers mainly to the collection or investigation of the materials from which a knowledge of the particular country under investigation may be obtained, which materials may be divided into *written*, *monumental*, and *traditional*. Scientific archeology is (1) *general*, including (a) the geology of the epoch of man and (b) the prehistoric ages (see **AGE**); and (2) *special*, including the study of separate nations and areas.

The *Standard* is the **only Dictionary in which this subject has ever been presented**, the material having been drawn directly from the works of the distinguished scientific expert in this department.

1st. These branches of **theological science** will be found systematically unfolded in the *Standard*, but not in the other Dictionaries under consideration. The unfolding in the *Standard*, according to the distribution just given, is as follows:

(1) **Bibliology**. That branch of theological science that treats of the Bible, its inspiration, authenticity, credibility, and canonicity; Biblical literature. See **THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE**, under **THEOLOGICAL**.

(2) **Theology proper**. The branch of theological science that treats of God, including (1) the being of God, (2) the attributes of God, (3) the doctrine of the Trinity, and (4) creation and providence.

(3) **Anthropology**. That branch of theological science which treats of man, both in his original and in his fallen condition. It embraces the consideration of man's creation, primitive condition, probation and apostasy, original sin, and actual transgressions. See **THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE**.

Anthropology . . . treats of man in his original, and in his fallen condition. . . . Hence, *anthropology* discusses sin principally.
SUEDD *Dogmatic Theol.* vol. I, ch. 2, p. 9. [s. '89.]

(4) **Christology**. The branch of soteriology that treats of the person and attributes of Christ; less correctly, any theory or doctrine concerning Christ. See **THEOLOGY**.

(5) **Soteriology**. The branch of theological science that treats of the work of the Redeemer, or of the divine agency in the salvation of the soul. See **THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE**, under **THEOLOGICAL**. See **REDEMPTION**; **ATONEMENT**.

The Reformers, from various causes, were so occupied with what is now called *soteriology*, or the scheme of salvation, that they paid but scant attention to the other aspects of the Gospel.

LILLINGWORTH in Charles Gore's *Luz Mundi* essay v, p. 183. [J. M. '90.]

(6) **Eschatology**. The branch that treats of the final issue and result of redemption in ending human history, including death, resurrection, immortality, the end of the world, final judgment, and the future state; the doctrine of "last things." See **THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE**, under **THEOLOGICAL**.

Christ's second coming forms the real centre of the entire Christian *eschatology*.
DORRER *Future State* tr. by Newman Smyth, § 152, p. 65. [s. '83.]

(7) **Ecclésiology**. The department of religious science that treats of the organization and development of the church; the science of organic Christianity.

2d. Besides giving a scientific distribution of **theological science**, the *Standard* affords, under the main definition of **theology**, a comprehensive view of the various phases of theology as classified by principles indicated by the names they bear.

3d. Special attention is called to the definition of the new department of **biblical theology**.

In **theology** the summit of the **sciences** is reached and the **scheme of science proper** completed.

University of Sidney, Australia: PROF. EMIL J. TRECHMANN, M.A., Ph.D.: "Wonderfully complete and concise, a distinct advance in lexicography."

II.—THE STANDARD'S SCHEME OF PHILOSOPHY.

The **scheme of philosophy** is needed, as complementary to the **scheme of science proper**, to complete the **scheme of science** in the widest sense. It will be found distinctively defined and completely distributed in the *Standard* alone among the Dictionaries, and by following out the references in

the vocabulary a complete view may be gained of this most important branch.

Such definition and distribution are especially important in this day of the clearing up of a subject so vital and so long involved in obscurity.

Standard.
philosophy, n. 1. Etymologically, the love of wisdom as leading to the search for it; hence, the resulting knowledge of general principles—elemental, powers or causes and laws—as explaining facts and existences. 2. Specifically, in popular usage: (1) The general principles, laws, or causes that furnish the rational explanation of anything; the rationale by which the facts of any region of knowledge are explained; as, the *philosophy* of the steam-engine; the *philosophy* of banking.
To trace the causes, whether for good or ill, that have made nations what they are is the true *philosophy* of history.
LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 79. [A. 78.]
(2) The equable temper that results from the study and understanding of the principles that govern things; practical wisdom; fortitude; as, in enduring sufferings.
My own infirmities, the account of the return of yours, and the public news coming all together have put my utmost *philosophy* to the trial.
JOHN ADAMS in *Famil. Let.*, May 12, 1774 p. 1. [H. & H. 76.]
Philosophy has become another name for mental quietude.
BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. i, ch. 5, p. 64. [L. 84.]
(3) The scientific system embracing the general principles or laws under which all the subordinate facts or phenomena relating to some subject are explained; reasoned science; as (in former usage), mental *philosophy*, moral *philosophy*, natural *philosophy*, now usually called mental, moral, and natural science. See SCIENCE.
3. *Philos.* The science of the rational principles: the knowledge, in a scientific system, of the ultimate principles—elements, causes, and laws—that underlie and explain all knowledge and existences, and their application in the explanation of these; metaphysics, embracing metaphysics. Called also *final philosophy*. Compare SCIENCE.
Philosophy is the science of principles.
USERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, § 1, p. 1. [S. 72.]
Philosophy . . . is the product of human thought, acting upon the data given by the world without or the world within, and eliciting from these data principles, laws, and system.
H. B. SAKITA *Faith and Philosophy* essay i, p. 5. [S. 77.]
Philosophy—we define to be the progressive system of the principles presupposed and ascertained by the particular sciences, in their relation to ultimate Reality.
G. T. LADD *Intro. to Philosophy* ch. 1, p. 27. [S. 90.]
Specifically: (1) This science applied to some special sphere or subject; as, the *philosophy* of esthetics; cosmological *philosophy*. (2) The all-embracing system that furnishes the ultimate rational explanation of all things; as, the sciences find their only complete explanation in *philosophy*. See METAPHYSICS, METAPHYSICS, and the following scheme of divisions of philosophy:

Philosophy.	First principles in themselves	Metaphysic or Ontology
	First principles of knowledge	Epistemology or Gnosiology
	First principles of being	Anthropological Philosophy
	Ultimate Philosophy	Cosmological Philosophy

The object-matter of *philosophy* may be distinguished as God, or nature, or man. But, underlying all our inquiries into any of these departments, there is a first *philosophy*, which seeks to ascertain the grounds or principles of knowledge, and the causes of all things. Hence *philosophy* has been defined to be the science of causes and principles. It is the investigation of those principles on which all knowledge and all being ultimately rest.
K. F. VOEGT *Philos.* p. 335. [S. & co.]
It is true, that a little *philosophy* inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in *philosophy* bringeth men's minds about to religion.
BACON *Works, Essays* in vol. i, p. 273. [H. G. B. 71.]
(3) In positivism, the widest generalization of science, taking in all material things; perfectly unified knowledge (SPENCER); the generalities of generalities (LEWES).
4. A philosophical system, or a treatise on philosophy; as, he is reading the *philosophy* of Comte.
Schools of philosophy take their names (1) from some master; as, the *Platonic*, *Cartesian*, or *Kantian* school; (2) from some place or age by which they were introduced; as, the *Platonic* or the *Cambridge* school; (3) from their distinctive method; as, the *inductive*, *deductive*, or *transcendental* school; (4) from the standpoint from which the universe is viewed; as, the *unpsychological* schools (embracing the *cosmological*, *anthropological*, and *ontological* schools) and the *psychological* school; (5) from the contents of the system; as, the *materialistic*, *hedonistic*, *intuitional*, *empirical*, and *positivist* schools. See these words.
5. The sciences as formerly studied in the universities; the course of studies prescribed for the degree of doctor of philosophy or master of arts; now chiefly in special use; as, the department of *philosophy* in a college or a university. 6f. Any argumentation or reasoning.
BACONIAN, EXPERIMENTAL, or INDUCTIVE *philosophy* (properly science), the philosophy that, rejecting hypothetical assumptions, claims to rest wholly on the facts of observation or consciousness; opposed to *dogmatic*, *deductive*, or *speculative p.* which (misapplied in the realm of physical facts, as often happens) makes certain assumptions at the outset and deduces its conclusions from these, as the old astronomy, which, assuming that God must make the planets move in perfect figures and that the circle is the perfect figure, was devolved from these assumptions—*metaphysical p.*—*philosophy* in the strict sense, as distinguished from science.—*p. of the Academy*, or *intuitional p.*, Platonism; so called because Plato taught in the Academy, a grove near Athens.—*p. of the garden*, Epicureanism; so called because Epicurus taught in a garden at Athens.—*p. of the Lyceum*, or *empirical*, Aristotelianism; so called because Aristotle taught in the Lyceum at Athens.—*p. of the porch*, Stoicism; so called because Zeno taught in the porch of the Portico in Athens.—*transcendental p.*, the philosophy that treats of transcendental truths, or intuitive truths; in this sense opposed to *empirical p.*, that deals with the contingent or adventitious knowledge acquired by experience.

Century.
philosophy, n. 1. The body of highest truth; the organized aim of science; the science of which all others are branches; the science of the most fundamental matters. This is identified by different schools—(a) with the account of the elementary factors operative in the universe; the science of principles, or the matter, form, causes, and ends of things in general; (b) with the science of the absolute; metaphysics; (c) with the science of science; the theory of cognition; logic. In Greek, *philosophy* originally signified culture; but from Aristotle down it had two meanings—(a) speculative knowledge, and (b) the study of the highest things, metaphysics. Chrysippus defined it as the science of things divine and human. In the middle ages philosophy was understood to embrace all the speculative sciences; hence the faculty and degree of arts in German universities are called the faculty and degree in philosophy.
Philosophy has been defined:—The science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained.—The science of effects by their causes.—The science of sufficient reasons.—The science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible.—The science of things, evidently deduced from first principles.—The science of truths, sensible and abstract.—The application of reason to its legitimate objects.—The science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason.—The science of the original form of the ego or mental self.—The science of the absolute.—The science of the absolute;—The science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real.
SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* iii.
2. A special branch of knowledge of high speculative interest. (a) Any such science, as alchemy (in Chancery). (b) Theology; this use of the word was common to the middle ages. (c) Psychology and ethics; moral philosophy. (d) Physics; natural philosophy.
3. The fundamental part of any science; propaedeutic considerations upon which a special science is founded; general principles connected with a science, but not forming part of it; a theory connected with any branch of human activity; as, the *philosophy* of science; the *philosophy* of history; the *philosophy* of government.
4. A doctrine which aims to be philosophy in any of the above senses.
We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools.
LOCKE.
5. A calm temper which is untroubled by small annoyances; a stoical impassiveness under adversity.
ASSOCIATION *philosophy*. See ASSOCIATION.—*atomie or atomie p.* See ATOMIC.—*Christian p.*, the philosophy of St. Augustine and other fathers of the church.—*constructive p.*, the philosophy of Schelling and others, as opposed to the merely destructive philosophy of Kant.—*corporeal p.*, the doctrine of atoms considered as a philosophy or general explanation of the phenomena of the world, particularly that form of the doctrine advocated by Robert Boyle.—*critical p.* See CRITICAL.—*doctor of p.* See DOCTOR.—*experimental p.* See EXPERIMENTAL.—*first p.*, the science of the principles of being; ontology; metaphysics.—*inductive, mechanical, moral, natural, Newtonian, etc. p.* See the adjectives.—*italic school of p.* Same as PYTHAGOREAN SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.—*objective p.* Same as TRANSCENDENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—*philosophies of the absolute*. See ABSOLUTE.—*p. of identity*, the philosophy of Schelling and Hegel, as maintaining the absolute identity of identity and non-identity.—*pneumatic, positive, symbolical, etc., p.* See the adjectives.—*practical p.*, philosophy having action as its ultimate end; the laws of the faculties connected with desire and volition.—*pythagorean school of p.* See PYTHAGOREAN.—*theoretical, speculative, or contemplative p.*, that philosophy which has no other aim than knowledge.—*transcendental p.* (a) The critical philosophy of Kant. (b) The philosophy of Hegel. Also called *objective philosophy*.

International.
philosophy, n. 1. Literally, the love of, inducing the search after, wisdom; in actual usage, the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws.
When applied to any particular department of knowledge, *philosophy* denotes the general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus *philosophy*, when applied to God and the divine government, is called *theology*; when applied to material objects, it is called *physics*; when it treats of man, it is called *anthropology* and *psychology*, with which are connected *logic* and *ethics*; when it treats of the necessary conceptions and relations by which *philosophy* is possible, it is called *metaphysics*.
"Philosophy has been defined:—the science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained;—the science of effects by their causes;—the science of sufficient reasons;—the science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible;—the science of things evidently deduced from first principles;—the science of truths sensible and abstract;—the application of reason to its legitimate objects;—the science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason;—the science of the original form of the ego, or mental self;—the science of science;—the science of the absolute;—the science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real."
SIR W. HAMILTON.
2. A particular philosophical system or theory; the hypothesis by which particular phenomena are explained.
[Books of Aristotle and his *philosophie*. CHAUCER.
We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools. LOCKE.
3. Practical wisdom; calmness of temper and judgment; equanimity; fortitude; stoicism; as, to meet misfortune with *philosophy*.
Then had he spent all his *philosophy*. CHAUCER.
4. Reasoning; argumentation.
Of good and evil much they argued then, . . .
Vain wisdom all, and false *philosophy*. MILTON.
5. The course of sciences read in the schools.
JOHNSON.
6. A treatise on philosophy.
Philosophy of the Academy, that of Plato, who taught his disciples in a grove in Athens called the Academy.—*Philosophy of the Garden*, that of Epicurus, who taught in a garden in Athens.—*Philosophy of the Lyceum*, that of Aristotle the founder of the Peripatetic school, who delivered his lectures in the Lyceum at Athens.—*Philosophy of the Porch*, that of Zeno and the Stoics;—so called because Zeno of Citium and his successors taught in the porch of the Portico, a great hall in Athens.

The definition of **philosophy**, marked "3. [*Philos.*]", clearly marks off the sphere of philosophy, in the strict sense of the term, from **science proper**, and at the same time makes it a species under the wider genus of **science**.

1st. The *Standard's* definition "3" alone brings out the exact nature of philosophy:

- (1) It is the science of rational principles, or the knowledge in scientific system of the ultimate principles that underlie and explain all knowledge and existences; that is, it takes in **metaphysic**.
- (2) It embraces the application of these principles to the explanation of *knowledge*, and of existences including man, the cosmos, and the First Cause or Absolute; that is, it takes in what is often called **metaphysics**.
- (3) It alone represents these principles as embracing: (a) the ultimate **elements** that constitute all things; (b) the ultimate **causes**, or forces, whereby all existences manifest themselves; and (c) the ultimate **laws** governing the operation of the ultimate causes. All the questions raised by the philosophies of the ages have centered in **principles** in some one or more of these senses.

2d. The *Standard* alone brings out the three current specific philosophical uses of the word **philosophy** that are now prominently before the world of philosophic thinkers:

- (1) Philosophy as applied to some special sphere or subject; as, the philosophy of esthetics.
- (2) Philosophy embracing **metaphysic** and **metaphysics**.
- (3) Philosophy in the positivist sense of the widest generalization of science, as used by Mr. Spencer.

(I) Metaphysic (the Branch of Philosophy that Deals with Principles in Themselves, or in the Abstract).

metaphysic, *n.* 1. The branch of philosophy that deals with the conceptions or principles at the basis of all phenomena, including being, reality, substance, time, space, motion, becoming, change, identity, difference, cause, etc.; metaphysical philosophy; the science of real as distinguished from phenomenal being; the philosophy of the ultimate nature, causes, or reasons of things; ontology; as, Lotze's "*Metaphysics*." **metaphysic**.

Metaphysics was formerly distinguished into general and special. The former was called *Ontology*, or the science of being in general, whether infinite or finite, spiritual or material; and explained therefore the most universal notions and attributes common to all beings—such as entity, nonentity, essence, existence, unity, identity, diversity, &c. This is *metaphysics* properly so called. Special *metaphysics* was sometimes called *Pneumatology*, and included 1. Natural Theology, or Theodicy; 2. Rational Cosmology, or the science of the origin and order of the world; and 3. Rational Psychology, which treated of the nature, faculties, and destiny of the human mind.

K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 313. [sh. & co. '78.]

1st. By consulting the *Standard's* definitions at BEING, REALITY, SUBSTANCE, TIME, SPACE, etc., these *principles* will be found

(II) Gnoseology (the Theory of the Grounds of Philosophical Knowledge).

gnoseology, *n.* *Philos.* The branch of philosophy that treats of the principles of cognition; the theory of knowledge, or of the philosophic principles underlying knowledge or the activities of the cognitive faculties. Called also *epistemology*. For some of the historic theories, compare AGNOSTICISM; DOGMATISM; MYSTICISM; SKEPTICISM.

1st. By examining the definitions of AGNOSTICISM, etc., to which reference is made, a conspectus of the philosophical theories of cognition—such as is nowhere given in other Dictionaries—will be found in the *Standard*.

2d. **Gnoseology**, in its various phases and theories, needs to be defined and distinguished with special clearness, since the most-important philosophical discussions of every age—and espe-

cially of the present age—turn upon them. From the beginning the philosophical questions: **Is there real knowledge? What are the grounds of knowledge? What can be known?** etc., have been repeated and reiterated, from Gorgias and Oken, to Locke and Sir William Hamilton and Mansell and Comte and Spencer; and they have never been asked with such persistency nor answered with such diverse answers as at the present day.

3d. The *Standard* seeks to give a generically complete explanation of the various phases of **agnosticism**, **dogmatism**, etc.

(III) The Philosophy of Being (the Branch Treating of the Application of Philosophical Principles to Real Existences, as Including Man, the Cosmos, the Absolute).

1st. This gives the three departments of **philosophy** in the more common and popular sense:

- (1) **Anthropological philosophy** (or philosophical principles in their applications to *man*).
- (2) **Cosmological philosophy** (or principles in their applications to the *Cosmos*). See COSMOLOGY, in vocabulary and in COMPARATIVE DEFINITIONS, p. 65.
- (3) **Ultimate philosophy** (or principles in their applications to the first cause or absolute): same as ONTOLOGY (1).

ontology, *n.* *Philos.* The science of real being. Specifically: (1) The science of being, or the Absolute or First Cause, as the being (*τὸ ὄν*) or ultimate principle underlying and explaining all other existences; the ultimate philosophy. Compare PHILOSOPHY.

2d. Special prominence is given to the treatment of **cosmology** in the *Standard*, since this is the department of philosophy with which there is the **greatest popular familiarity** at the present day, and since its numerous theories are being constantly discussed in the popular scientific literature. See COMPARATIVE DEFINITIONS, p. 65.

B.—THE STANDARD'S SCHEME OF ART.

The *Standard* gives a comprehensive, consistent, and exhaustive **scheme of art**, arranged on a single, logical principle of division, and constituting a part, with **science** and **literature**, of the complete **system of knowledge**. This will be made manifest by comparing the treatment and divisions of these terms in the *Standard Dictionary* with that of the other Dictionaries.

It is, of course, impossible to reproduce here, in its entirety, so complete and extensive a scheme as is embodied in the treatment of this subject in the *Standard Dictionary*. The unfolding of the branches of **architecture** alone, as suggested by the various **forms** or **styles** given under definition 2 of the word, would fill pages of such a pamphlet as this.

The Westminster Gazette, London, England: "It claims, with justice, to be the most complete dictionary of the size hitherto published. . . . Having tested the dictionary by careful scrutiny, we can pronounce it to be thoroughly reliable."

Century

International.

art, n. 1. The skilful and systematic arrangement or adaptation of means for the attainment of some desired end. (1) The practical application of knowledge or natural ability; skill in accomplishing a purpose; as, the poet's consummate *art*.
And sleights of *art* and feats of strength went round.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 22.
Why had no gallant native youth the heart
To wic so warm — so exquisite a heart!
CAMPELL *Theodoric* st. 3.
There is no *art* so divine as that of reaching and quickening other minds. CHANNING *Works, Ministry for Poor* p. 84. [A. G. A. '83.]
(2) A system of rules devised for procuring some scientific, ethetic, or practical result; also, the mastery of such rules; by extension, a branch of learning to be studied in order to be applied; as, the *art* of arithmetic; the seven liberal *arts* of the Scholasticism.
An *art* will, in particular, present exercises for the practical application of its rules, which would be entirely foreign to the design and nature of a science. DAY *Art of Discourse* intro., p. 2. [S. '67.]
(3) Facility resulting from practise; skill in the use of rules or principles; dexterity; hence, power.
Still sways their souls with that commanding *art*
That dazzles, leads, yet chills the vulgar heart.
BYRON *Corsair* can. 1, st. 8.
2. *Esthetics.* (1) The principles of artistic construction and esthetic criticism; the application of the principles of esthetics to the study, criticism, and production of artistic works.
We come upon the practice of the great canon '*Art for Man's sake*,' rather than the little canon '*Art for Art's sake*,' and on some such canon all work that is meant to last must surely be built.
Contemporary Review May, '73, p. 941.
(2) The embodiment of beautiful thought in sensuous forms, as in marble or speech; artistic construction or expression.
Art is the external manifestation of the idea, the revelation of the invisible reality through the senses.
W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 10, p. 228. [C. & H. '90.]
Beethoven took his *art* . . . as seriously as a saint and martyr takes his religion. J. C. FILLMORE *Pia. Mus.* pt. ii, § 1. [T. M. C. '83.]
(3) The product of the practical application of esthetic principles; any product of artistic construction, or such products collectively.
The arts are distinguished as the esthetic or fine arts, or arts of beauty, and the useful, industrial, or mechanic arts, or arts of utility. The *useful arts* include the trades, which require chiefly manual labor or skill, and which engage the ingenuity of the artisan; the *fine arts*, those which call for the exercise of taste and imagination, and which furnish the sphere of the artist. The fine arts may be classified in general as (1) the *free*, whose object is to create form for its own sake, embracing painting, engraving, sculpture, music, song, poetry; and (2) the *dependent*, whose object is to create form that shall minister to some utility, embracing architecture, landscape-garden, decorative graphics, glass-making, the goldsmiths' art, and other applications of the principles of artistic construction or arrangement. The distinctive characteristics of the art of different nations and periods are explained under the various adjectives.
While manufacture is the work of hands only, *art* is the work of the whole spirit of man.
RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* pt. iii, p. 121. [S. E. & Co. '69.]
(4) Mastery in works of taste, in either the execution of the product; as, Raphael's *art* was wonderful. 3. Immoral shrewdness or artificial conduct; craft; cunning.
4. An organized body of men trained in some trade or vocation; a guild.

art², 7. 1. The combination or modification of things to adapt them to a given end; the employment of given means to effect a purpose.

With each gift of nature, and of art. *POPE Moral Essays* i, 192.

Mr. Mill says, "*Art* is but the employment of the powers of nature for an end." Yes; but the employment is the *art*. That use or employment of the natural elements is precisely the function of the intelligence and the will, which differs from nature, in its proper sense, as the active differs from the passive. *Edinburgh Rev.*

2. Skill; dexterity; an especial facility in performing any operation, intellectual or physical, acquired by experience or study; knack.

There is *art* in roasting eggs. *Old adage.*

Russell had the *art* of writing letters that exploded like bombs-hells in the midst of some cotterwocky.

J. MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* xx.

3. Artfulness; cunning.

She hath *no* faults, who hath the *art* to hide them.

WEBSTER *White Devil* v, 2.

Queen. More matter, with less *art*.

Pol. Madam, I swear, I use *no art* at all.

SAK. *Hamlet* ii, 2.

4. A system of rules and traditional methods for facilitating the performance of certain actions; acquaintance with such rules or skill in applying them, as in any manual trade or handicraft, technical profession, or physical accomplishment; as, the *art* of building or of engraving; the healing *art*; the *art* of music or of dancing; the practical or the elegant *arts*; in this sense opposed to *science*. 5. An organized body of men practising a given trade, and carrying out an established system of rules and traditions; a guild. 6. A branch of learning regarded as an instrument of thought, or as something the knowledge of which is to be acquired in order to be applied or practised; chiefly in the plural, and in such phrases as *master of arts*, *faculty of arts*, etc. Formerly in the universities the seven liberal *arts* were the Roman trivium, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, and the Pythagorean quadrivium, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. But by *art*, in the middle ages, was usually meant logic, that being the principal study in the faculty of arts.

7. Esthetics; the science and theory of beauty in perception and expression.

Art is simply the harmonic expression of human emotion.

New Princeton Rev. ii, 39.

8. Artistic or esthetic quality; the exhibition of the power of perceiving the beautiful and of expressing it in artistic forms; as, a picture skillfully painted, but devoid of *art*. 9. The actual production or construction of objects beautiful in form, color, or sound; the practical application of esthetic principles, as in the departments of production specifically called the *fine arts* (which see, below); especially, painting and sculpture.

art, n. 1. The employment of means to accomplish some desired end; the adaptation of things in the natural world to the uses of life; the application of knowledge or power to practical purposes.

Blest with each *grace* of nature and of *art*.

2. A system of rules serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; a system of principles and rules for attaining a desired end; method of doing well some special work;—often contradistinguished from *science* or speculative principles; as, the *art* of building or engraving; the *art* of war; the *art* of navigation.

Science is systematized knowledge. . . . *Art* is knowledge made efficient by skill. . . . F. GARLAND.

3. The systematic application of knowledge or skill in executing a desired result. Also an occupation or business requiring such knowledge or skill.

The fishermen can't employ their *art* with so much success in so troubled a sea. . . . ADAMS.

4. The application of skill to the production of the beautiful by imitation or design, or an occupation in which skill is so employed, as in painting and sculpture; one of the fine arts; as, he prefers *art* to literature. **5.** *pl.* Those branches of learning which are taught in the academical course of colleges; as, master of *arts*.

In fearless youth we tempt the heights of *arts*. . . . POPE.

Four years spent in the *arts* (as they are called in colleges) is, perhaps, laying too laborious a foundation. . . . GOLDSMITH.

6. *Archaic.* Learning; study; applied knowledge, science, or letters.

So vast is *art*, so narrow human wit. . . . POPE.

7. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation; knack; as, a man has the *art* of managing his business to advantage.

The *arts* are divided into various classes. The *useful*, *mechanical*, or *industrial arts* are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind; as in making clothes and utensils. These are called *trades*. The *fine arts* are those which have primarily to do with imagination and taste, and are applied to the production of what is beautiful. They include poetry, music, painting, engraving, sculpture, and architecture; but the term is often confined to painting, sculpture, and architecture.

(1) The **principles of artistic construction** and **esthetic criticism**, and their application to the study, criticism, and production of artistic works. By examining the treatment of **esthetics**, in vocabulary place, and reproduced below, an outline of that subject will be found, as it is conceived by the latest investigators, and showing the precise place in it occupied by **art**; and also the latest setting apart of **esthetic** to designate the *philosophy* of the subject as distinguished from its *science*.

aesthetics.	{	(1) esthetic quality	Beauty	{	Science	=	{	Nature
		Philosophy			Esthetic			
		(2) e. powers	{	Of apprehension	{	Taste	{	Imagination
				Of production		Constructive		Imagination
		(3) e. products	{	Beauties of nature	{	Fine arts	{	Literature
				Beauties of art				
		(4) e. activities	{	Artistic Construction	{		{	
				Artistic Criticism				

Æsthetics is the term now employed to designate the theory of the Fine Arts—the science of the Beautiful, with its allied conceptions and emotions. The province of the science is not . . . very definitely fixed.

aesthetic, { *n.* 1. *Philos.* (1) The philosophy of the beautiful; the principles
aesthetic, { underlying beauty.

It was not before the latter half of the 18th century that the term '*Aesthetic*' was adopted with the meaning now recognized, in order to designate the philosophy of the beautiful as a distinct province of theoretical inquiry.

Baumgarten . . . first applied the term *Aesthetic* to the doctrine which we . . . denominate the Philosophy of Taste, the theory of the Fine Arts, the science of the Beautiful and Sublime, etc. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. vii, p. 87. [G. & L. '59.]

(2) The embodiment of thought according to these artistic principles, or **artistic construction**. By examining the *Standard's* treatment of CONSTRUCTION, ARTISTIC CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTIVE FACULTY, and BEAUTY, an **absolutely new and up-to-date view** of the entire basis of art will be found.

(3) The product of the practical application of the esthetic principles; any product of artistic construction, or such products collectively: **artistic constructions, or works of art.**

2d. It will be seen, by examining the definitions, that the *Century* gives no classification or system of the arts, and the *International* gives only an incomplete and crude classification, while the *Standard* makes a complete and fundamental distribution, as embracing:

(1) The **useful or mechanic arts or trades:** belonging to definition 1, and having no esthetic character.

(2) The **esthetic** or **fine arts**, or **arts of beauty**, including;

{ **A. The arts of free beauty**, with beauty the principal end.
 { **B. The arts of dependent beauty**, beauty subordinated to utility.

The latter (**æsthetic arts**) furnish the groundwork for the *Standard's* division and distribution of the subject, which, on examination, will be seen to be both exhaustive and consistent,—in short, **such as is not to be found elsewhere**. A bare outline only can be given of this extended **scheme**. It can, however, be readily traced out in the Dictionary.

SCHEME OF THE FINE ARTS.

I. The Arts of Free Beauty will be Found in Vocabulary Places Treated, in Part, as Follows:

1. Painting, p. 1264.

painting, n. 1. The act, art, or employment of laying on paints or colors with a brush, as for preservation or decoration. 2. The art of representing objects on a surface by means of pigments.

As one of the fine arts, painting has for its aim the artistic representation of ideas, or of ideal objects or scenes. (See ART.) Color, perspective, design, and light and shade are the means by which this art accomplishes its results. The methods are threefold: (1) *Drawing*, including pencil, charcoal, crayon, pastel, and water-color work. (2) *Oil-painting* on canvas or panel. (3) *Mural painting*, whose technical processes are *fresco*, *distemper*, and *encaustic*. (See these words.) Vase, glass, porcelain, and enamel-painting are other varieties. According to the subjects represented, the art includes historical, portrait, landscape, genre, marine, battle, fruit-and-flower, and miniature painting. For the various schools of painting, see FLEMISH, PRERAPHAELITISM, RENAISSANCE, SCHOOL, etc.

Painting, or art generally, as such, with all its technicalities, difficulties, and particular ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as the vehicle of thought, but by itself nothing.

RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. 1, pt. 1, § 1, ch. 2, p. 8. [w. & s. '58.]

Painting as presented by the *Standard* embraces the following divisions, with many subdivisions:

- (1) **Drawing.**
- (2) **Oil-painting.**
- (3) **Mural Painting.**

2. Engraving, p. 603. For forms, see Dictionary phrases.

engraving, n. 1. The act, process, or art of producing by cutting, on metal, stone, or wood, either incised or relief designs, as for ornamentation or printing.

The picture printed from a plate engraved by means of any of the processes described in the phrases below is called by the name of the process; as, a *photo-engraving*.

3. Sculpture, p. 1608.

sculpture, n. 1. The art of fashioning figures out of stone or other solid material by carving or chiseling, or of modeling them in some plastic substance, for subsequent reproduction by carving or by casting, as in bronze; also, sometimes the art of engraving gems or medals. Sculpture is that free branch of the fine arts that imitates natural objects, chiefly the human body, by representing in solid form their true proportions, either in all three dimensions or in those of length and breadth only. It is either (1) **sculpture proper**, where the proportions of all three dimensions are reproduced, or (2) **relief**, where that of thickness or depth

is relatively reduced. The latter approaches painting in effect. (See ART.) The modern sculptor usually models his work in molat clay, which in the case of a large statue is supported by a skeleton framework. If the work is to be in marble, a plaster cast is then taken from this model, and a copy is made of it by a skilled workman, the sculptor generally putting on the finishing touches.

4. Music, p. 1166.

music, n. 1. The science and art of the rhythmic combination of tones, vocal or instrumental, embracing melody and harmony, for the expression of anything possible by these means, but chiefly anything emotional: one of the fine arts, or arts of beauty and expression. See ART; COUNTERPOINT; SOUND.

The broad basis of modern *music* [18] is the necessary numerical relations which underlie the region of musical sound, but the sense of which acts on the musical consciousness as the signs only, and not as the thing signified; and thus we may fairly bring together Schopenhauer's conception of *music* as "the quintessence of life and events, without any likeness to any of them," with the theory of Hanslick as modified by Lotze, according to which *music* embodies "the general figures and dynamic element of occurrences," considered as carrying our feelings with them.

BOSANQUET *History of Esthetic* ch. 13, p. 367. [MACM. '92.]

2. A composition, or mass of compositions, conceived or executed according to musical rule or spirit; an artistic arrangement of tones either as written or as performed; as, Beethoven's *music* is wonderful in its harmonies.

Modern *musical* compositions may be classed as (1) *purely instrumental*, including (a) those properly performed by an orchestra or a band, as the *symphony* and *overture*, (b) those for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment, as the *concerto*, (c) those for several solo instruments (*chamber music*); as the *quartet* and *sextet*, (d) music specially adapted to the pianoforte, as most *sonatas*, (e) music not intended specially for any particular mode of performance, including most dance-music; (3) *vocal*, generally with instrumental accompaniment, including (a) *ecclesiastical*, as the *mass*, *requiem*, and *anthem*, (b) *dramatic*, as the *opera*, *oratorio*, and *cantata*, (c) *lyric*, as the *hymn*, *song*, and *glee*.

In form, music that consists of more than one part may be (1) *polyphonic*, no one part predominating, as in most ancient music, and in the modern *fugue*; (2) *monophonic*, one part, generally the soprano, predominating, the others either coinciding with it in movement, or acting as an accompaniment. See the italicized words, and CHORD; INTERVAL; KEY; MEASURE; NOTE; PITCH; SCALE.

Music is thus classified:

- (1) **As an art**, by mode of execution.
- (2) **As a product of art**, by form.

5. Poetry. See Scheme of Literature, p. 63.

II. The Arts of Dependent Beauty will be Found in Vocabulary Places, in Part, as Follows:

1. Architecture, p. 110.

architecture, n. The science and art of designing and constructing buildings, especially with reference to adaptation to their ends and to beauty of form and proportion; hence, the science or art of designing any other structures, as ships or fortifications. See ART.

Architecture . . . is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man for whatsoever uses, that the sight of them contributes to his mental health, power, and pleasure.

RUSKIN in *True and Beautiful Art* p. 121. [w. & s. '87.]

Some venerable specimens of the domestic *architecture* of the middle ages bear to this day the marks of popular violence.

MACAULEY *England* vol. II, ch. 10, p. 439. [p. s. & co. '53.]

2. A style or system of building; as, ecclesiastical *architecture*; Moorish *architecture*.

For the various forms or styles of architecture, see AMERICAN, BYZANTINE, CELTIC, CHINESE, CYCLOPEAN, EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, GOTHIC, GREEK, INDIAN, ITALIAN, JEWISH, MEDIEVAL, MESOPOTAMIAN, PERSIAN, PHENICIAN, RENAISSANCE, ROMAN, ROMANESQUE, SARACENIC.

1st. Architecture, as presented in the *Standard Dictionary*, takes in all the forms and styles named under definition 2, and furnishes a very extended **scheme**, of the outline of which the following is the beginning:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) American | { | a. Ancient | { Mexican
Peruvian
Pueblan |
| | | b. Modern | |
| (2) Byzantine, etc. | | | |

2d. The subordinate styles of **architecture** will be found under the names here given. The care and detail with which the work has been done is illustrated by the **American type** above.

(C.) - THE STANDARD'S SCHEME OF LITERATURE.

The *Standard* alone gives a comprehensive and consistent **scheme of literature**, as a part, with **science** and **art**, of the complete **scheme of knowledge**. This will be evident to any one who will compare the *Standard's* treatment of **literature** with that of other Dictionaries.

Definition and Distribution, p. 1038.

literature, n. 1. The written or printed productions of the human mind collectively; especially, such productions as are marked by elevation, vigor and catholicity of thought, by fitness, purity, and grace of style, and by artistic construction.

Literature in its narrowest and strictest sense belongs to the sphere of high art, and embodies thought that is power-giving, or inspiring and elevating, rather than merely knowledge-giving (excluding thus all purely scientific writings); catholic, or of interest to man as man (excluding writings that are merely technical, or for a class, trade, profession, or the like, only); esthetic in its tone and style (excluding all writings violating the principles of correct taste); and shaped by the creative

imagination, or power of artistic construction (excluding all writings that are shapeless and without essential and organic unity).

Literature may be divided into (1) *oratory*, where the representation is for the sake of the effect on another mind; (2) *representative discourse*, where it is for the sake of the theme itself; and (3) *poetry*, where it is embodied in beautiful form, mainly for the sake of the form. See these words.

By *literature* I mean those great works . . . that rise above professional or commonplace uses, and take possession of the mind of a whole nation or a whole age.

DEAN STANLEY *Thoughts that Breathe* cccxix, p. 274. [D. L. CO.]

1st. The definition of literature will be considered later, in a comparison of definitions, p. 63.

2d. The **divisions of literature**, based upon the object for which it is produced, barely suggested in outline, will indicate to the investigator the way to follow out the entire subject as presented in the *Standard*.

I. Oratory (Aiming to Produce an Effect on Another Mind or Other Minds), as a Main Division of Literature.

oratory, n. 3. *Rhet.* The form of discourse or composition whose object is to produce an effect on another mind. It embraces *oratory proper*, which addresses present minds, and, by extension, *epistolary composition*, which addresses absent minds. See LITERATURE.

Oratory, in the treatment of the *Standard*, embraces:

1. **Oratory Proper.**
2. **Epistolary Composition.**

Charles A. Pitman, New York Representative of Isaac Pitman & Sons, London: "It certainly will take the lead amongst all such works, and deservedly so, for it is a book of immense value."

Trinity College, Toronto: PROF. WILLIAM CLARK: "I have compared a good many articles with the corresponding ones in the best dictionaries I possess, and find them, in almost every case, fuller, clearer, and more satisfactory."

The three leading branches of oratory proper, according to the ancients, are: (1) **didactic or philosophic oratory**, to enlighten or instruct the hearer, embracing the lecture, scientific discourse, etc.; (2) **apodeictic or demonstrative**, to awaken feeling, especially the sentiment of approbation, or disapprobation, in the hearer, embracing the panegyric and the eulogy, and other less serious and important forms; (3) **judicial or forensic and deliberative**,

the former having the right as its governing idea, and the proceedings of civil jurisdiction as its chief province, the latter having the good, the useful, the expedient as its governing ideas, and legislative assemblies as its chief province.

Epitaphy Composition . . . differs from proper Oratory only in the circumstance that it addresses an absent mind. H. N. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 23, p. 28. [s. '67.]

II. Representative Discourse (Representing for the Sake of Unfolding, or Presenting, the Theme Itself), p. 1513, as a Main Division of Literature.

— **representative discourse**, the form of literature that represents for the sake of unfolding the theme; distinguished from *oratory* and *poetry*. It embraces (1) the *pure*, where the theme is represented irrespective of personal modifications, as in *history* (including most *fiction*, the *scientific treatise*, and the *essay*), and (2) the *mixed*, where it is represented as modified by personality, as in the *drama* and some *fiction*.

Representative discourse, as treated in the *Standard Dictionary*, embraces:

1. **Mixed Representative Discourse** (representing theme as modified by personality, as in *Dialogues* of Plato, etc.).
2. **Pure Representative Discourse**, (representing the theme directly or irrespective of personal modifications).

Pure representative discourse, as treated in the *Standard*, includes:

- A. **History**, in the widest sense.
- B. **The Scientific treatise**.
- C. **The Essay or Dissertation**.

A. History in widest sense (as presenting *fact* real or feigned), as treated in the *Standard Dictionary*, p. 852.

history, n. 1. A systematic record of past events; especially the record of events in which man has taken part.

2. *Rhet.* That form of pure representative discourse the subject of which is some fact or event, single or continuous. See REPRESENTATIVE DISCOURSE, under REPRESENTATIVE. If the event or fact is imaginary, it is *fiction*. See FICTION.

History proper is (1) *chronicle*, a record of successive times; (2) *narrative*, the story of an event or course of events; (3) *philosophical*, which considers the causes of events and resulting consequences.

Real history includes (1) *history proper*, where the subject is fact or event among men, and (2) *natural history*, where it is fact or event in nature. When history proper relates facts in individual experience, it is *biography*; and when such facts relate to a journey or series of journeys, it is *travels*. See also NATURAL HISTORY, under NATURAL.

History is commonly considered as (1) *ancient*, to the end of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476, including Greek, Roman, Jewish, and Oriental history; (2) *medieval*, closing with the Revival of Learning, and the Protestant Reformation, A. D. 1517; (3) *modern*, from A. D. 1517 to the present time. It is often divided also into (1) *secular*, that recorded in the Bible, and (2) *profane*, the history of secular events.

History in this wide sense embraces:

- (A). **History of real fact**, including
 - a. **Human History**.
 - (a) Real History, or History Proper.
 - Of Race, Nation, etc.
 - Of individual.
 - Biography, Memoirs, Travels, etc.
 - b. **Natural History**, considered in three modes, as including:
 - 1st. Natural Sciences and Physical Sciences.
 - 2d. Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology.
 - 3d. Zoology alone.
 - (B). **History of feigned fact, or Fiction**.

(B). **Fiction**, as treated in the *Standard Dictionary*, p. 675.

fiction, n. 3. *Lit.* (1) A prose work in narrative form in which the incidents, characters, and scenes are partly or wholly imagined; a novel. (2) The department of literature that embraces all fictitious narrative: used generally in the phrase *prose fiction*.

Fiction may be divided into two departments: (a) the *romance* proper, the product of the fancy, and (b) the *novel* proper, the product of imagination or artistic construction. See CONSTRUCTION; NOVEL; ROMANCE.

To vitalize *fiction* there is needed creative faculty, with rare parts to work with. G. H. CALVERT in Joubert's *Thoughts* notice, p. 12. [w. v. s. '67.]

Fiction, as treated in the *Standard*, includes:

- (A) The **Romance**.
- (B) The **Novel**.

(A). **The Romance proper**, p. 1547.

romance, n. 1. A form of prose fiction, distinguished from the novel or tale because it does not bind itself to verisimilitude or reality, but gives scope to imagination and idealization, as Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," Scott's "Ivanhoe," or Cervantes's "Don Quixote."

The romance proper — the product of the fancy, rather than of the creative imagination — includes (1) the *apologue*, embracing the *fable* and the *allegory*; (2) the *extravaganza*; and (3) the *sentimental romance*.

Romance obeys the tendency to emphasize the liberties of fiction. It deals with scenes and events outside the sphere of commonplace life.

GENUNG *Practical Rhet.* pt. II, ch. 5, p. 381. [o. & co.]

(B). **The Novel**, p. 1205.

novel, n. 1. A fictitious tale, usually in prose, portraying real life, and especially emotional periods in the lives of the persons depicted: opposed to *epic* in that it deals with ordinary characters and actions, and opposed to *romance* in that it appeals to the emotions or to human experience rather than to the fancy and love of the marvelous. See FICTION; REPRESENTATIVE DISCOURSE.

The novel proper may be divided into two departments: (1) the *novel of life*, including (a) the *historico-descriptive*, treating of national phases of men and manners, and (b) that of *home life*; and (2) the *idea novel*, in which the story is subordinate, as in (a) the *didactic* novel, political, social, moral, or religious, and (b) the *artistic* novel, where the idea is subordinate to the form in which it is clothed. Of late a sharp division has been made between the *idealistic* or *romantic* novel and the *realistic*, or that which assumes to give a photographic representation of life, including the commonplace, repulsive, and evil.

The novel . . . is scientifically definable as a domestic history, in which the whole interest and all the facts are made to combine in the evolution of a tale of love.

PETER BAYNE *Essays, Modern Novel* in first series, p. 374. [o. & l. '60.]

The various **types of the Novel** will be found in the note above, from which a scheme can be made out.

B. Scientific treatise (presenting *truth* with literary aim and form).

C. Essay or dissertation (presenting *truth* more briefly and less formally), p. 625.

III. Poetry (Representing Fact or Truth Mainly for the Sake of the Beautiful Form), p. 1369, as a Main Division of Literature.

poetry, n. 1. The form of literature that embodies beautiful thought, feeling, or action, in melodious, rhythmical, and (usually) metrical language, in imaginative and artistic constructions; also one of the fine arts. See LITERATURE; ART; BEAUTY; CONSTRUCTION; IMAGINATION.

The elements of poetry of the highest type are esthetic idea, esthetic form and diction, and esthetic and artistic construction — the first constituting its substance or material, the second its literary form or body, and the third its spirit and essence. The last and highest element is consciously recognized latest in the history of esthetic criticism, although always present in most marked degree in all great creative poets, as Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare. The main divisions of poetry, based on the form of thought, embodied, are: (1) **didactic poetry**, the poetry of thought or intellect; (2) **lyric p.**, the poetry of emotion or feeling; (3) **epic and dramatic p.**, the poetry of action, narrated and scenically represented. See these phrases under the adjectives. 2. Poetical quality, or that which is poetical; especially, ideas inspiring noble emotions, expressed in beautiful, musical, and imaginative language, whether in prose or in verse. 3. A work or works metrical composed; verse; also, metrical composition in general; as, a book of *poetry*. 4. In the Jesuit system of studies, a class immediately below rhetoric.

Poetry, according to the *Standard Dictionary*, embraces:

- A. **Didactic Poetry**, or poetry of the intellect.
- B. **Lyric Poetry**, or poetry of the feelings.
- C. **Poetry of action**, or of the will, including **Epic and Dramatic**.

Attention is invited to the very elaborate and exhaustive treatment given to this subject in the Dictionary.

A. Didactic poetry (poetry of the intellect), p. 509.

— **didactic poetry**, the form of poetry that embodies ideas regarded as thought, rather than as feeling or action; the poetry of the intellect. Its main divisions are: (1) *didactic poetry proper*, the object of which is to embody or teach some truth or system of truth — including (a) moral and religious, and (b) critical, as Pope's "Moral Essays"; (2) *descriptive poetry* — including (a) descriptive *poetry proper*, of things and events, (b) pastoral, (c) satirical, etc.

Didactic poetry includes:

1. **Didactic poetry proper**, aiming at instruction.

a. **Moral**. b. **Religious**. c. **Critical**, etc.

2. **Descriptive poetry** (aiming at description rather than instruction). See DIDACTIC, p. 509.

(1) **Descriptive proper**. (2) **Pastoral**. (3) **Satirical**, etc.

B. Lyric poetry (poetry of the emotions), p. 1369.

— **lyric poetry**, that form of poetry whose object is to give expression to thought as penetrated with emotion; the poetry of sentiment. It includes various subordinate forms, as the *sonnet* and the *elegy*, not now set to music, and the *ode*, *song*, *psalm*, and *hymn*, which imply or suggest a musical setting.

In *lyric poetry*, the poet gives vent to his personal emotions, or experiences — his joys or sorrows, his cares or complaints, his aspirations or his despair; or he reproduces in words the impressions which nature or history may have made upon him.

S. R. DRIVER *Intro. to Lit of O. T.* ch. 7, p. 338. [s. '91.]

Lyric poetry embraces lyrics:

(A). **Not associated with Music**.

a. **Sonnet**. b. **Elegy**.

(B). **Associated with Music**.

a. **Ode**, choral ode. b. **Song**. c. **Psalm**. d. **Hymn**.

A. Poetry of action (poetry of the will) embraces:

- (A). **Epic Poetry**.
- (B). **Dramatic Poetry**.

(A). **Epic poetry** (narrating action), p. 1369.

epic, n. 1. A poem in which an action or event of the past is presented by narration and description; especially, a poem celebrating in stately, formal verse the real or mythical achievements of great personages, heroes, or demigods.

A convenient generic distribution of epics in the wide sense is into (1) the *higher epic* or *heroic*, narrating a great action, as of heroes, demigods, and gods; (2) the *middle epic*, or poetic tale; and (3) the *mock-heroic* or *burlesque*. Epics are also variously classed and named, by writers, according to their origin, special themes, etc.: (a) epics of growth, or collections of ballads of different authorship, anonymous, which seem to have grown up spontaneously, such as Beowulf, the Mahabharata, the Nibelungenlied, and the Kalevala; (b) the epics of art, in which a single poet concentrates his poem about some great central figure, as Homer's Iliad, Homer's Odyssey, Vergil's Aeneid, Milton's Paradise Lost, and Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered; (c) the mixed epic of growth and art combined, as Firdusi's Shah Namah; (d) the heroic poem, such as the Chanson de Roland and the Orlando Furioso, describing medieval knights and heroes; (e) sacred epics, such as Dante's Divina Commedia and Klopstock's Messias; (f) historical epics, such as Camrnen's Lusid and Lucan's Pharsalia; (g) mock epics, such as Butler's Hudibras, Reynard the Fox, the Batrachomyomachia ("Frogmoussiad"), and Pope's Rape of the Lock. See EPIC; SAGA; POETRY.

Paradise Lost . . . is the epic of English Puritanism and of Protestant Christianity. H. A. BEENS *From Chaucer to Tennyson* ch. 4, p. 116. [CHAUT. '90.]

Bishop John H. Vincent, D.D., LL.D.: Chancellor of Chautauqua, U. S.: "I am surprised and delighted with its compactness and fullness."

Epic poetry embraces in the stricter sense:

- (1) **Heroic.**
- (2) **Middle Epic, or Poetic Tales.**
- (3) **Mock Heroic, or Burlesque.**

Six other modes of classification are also given.

(B). **Dramatic poetry** (representing action), p. 1369.

dramatic poetry, that form of poetry in which the story of an action is presented fit for scenic representation. See **DRAMA**, 1.—**d. unities**, see **UNITY**.
drama, *n.* 1. A composition in prose or in poetry, usually intended to be acted upon the stage, presenting a story by means of characters speaking and acting in situations contrived to develop a plot, and with such accessories of scenery, stage machinery, costumes, etc., as are fitted to produce an impression of reality; play; as, the *drama* of "Hamlet."

The drama assumes two principal forms, tragedy and comedy, the former representing some signal event or period and generally tending in all its parts to a fatal issue, the latter presenting the lighter and usually humorous aspects of character and life, individual and social. Minor species of drama are *tragi-comedy*, *farce*, *burlesque*, *melodrama*, etc. The usual division of a drama is into *acts* (ordinarily from three to five) and *scenes*.

The main forms of **Dramatic poetry** are:

- 1. **Tragedy**,
- 2. **Comedy**, (a) Farce. (b) Burlesque. (c) Melodrama, etc.
- 3. **Tragi-Comedy**.

1. **Tragedy**, as treated in the *Standard*:

tragedy, *n.* 1. The form of drama or of dramatic composition of which the theme is solemn, lofty, or pathetic, being a great action or series of acts, usually presented in heroic verse or elevated prose, and generally involving a fatal issue of a hopeless struggle; the species of drama that deals with the sad and terrible phases of life and character; opposed to *comedy*. See **DRAMA**.

The principle that rules in tragedy and brings about the situation of extremity and desperation has varied in different ages and dramas. Fate and its workings are the favorite themes of Greek tragedy, which grew out of the worship of Dionysos. In modern tragedy the influence of Christianity may be seen in those dramas that exhibit the control of a divine moral government that finally and inevitably brings the guilty to punishment (as in the English drama of Shakespeare); or the sway of a gracious overruling Providence that vindicates itself in the moral elevation and purification of the innocent or penitent (as in the Spanish drama of Calderon—foreshadowed in the Book of Job). The ancient doctrine of fate is also still reflected in catastrophes that are the necessary outcome of circumstances too inflexible to be changed by human will.

2. **Comedy**, as treated in the *Standard*:

comedy, *n.* 1. That branch of dramatic art that portrays laughable incidents or characters, or the ludicrous, the satirical, or the gay, in a familiar or humorous style; opposed to the tragic, serious, or ceremonial. Compare **DRAMA**.

Greek or Attic comedy, the original or typical form of the art, embraces (1) the *old*, in which the characters of living men were satirized and given their real names, a thing forbidden by law about 400 B. C.; (2) the *middle* (lasting 50 years), in which the names were fictitious but the characters real; and (3) the *new*, in which the characters as well as the names were fictitious.

But if the object of *comedy*, as has been said, be 'to correct the follies of the age, by exposing them to ridicule,' who then has equaled Molière?
PRESGOTT *Miscellanées*, Molière p. 409. [H. '45.]

All these branches of **literature** will be found fully defined and still further subdivided in the vocabulary of the *Standard*, resulting in such a view of the subject as **can not be found elsewhere** either in Dictionaries or in literature.

PART II.

CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF THE STANDARD'S DEFINITIONS.

The *Standard Dictionary* invites the consideration of all intelligent and scholarly men to certain features of its definitions, as illustrated by some examples.

A.—DEFINITIVE STATEMENT.

The *Standard Dictionary* insists that, although synonyms are useful in helping toward an understanding of a word, they are yet wholly inadequate as definition without an added clear and precise statement of the meaning of the word. Hence, it has strenuously insisted upon the giving of an exact **definitive statement** as the **all-important factor** in defining.

Judged by this principle many of the definitions of the most important words (or meaning of words) will be found **without real definitions** in the DICTIONARIES.

The importance of the **definitive statement** as an element in definition, may be seen by a comparison of the main definitions of such words as the following:

I. Know, verb, as Illustrating Definitive Statement, according to the Method of the *Standard*.

<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Century.</i>	<i>International.</i>
know , <i>vt.</i> 1. To have a clear and certain perception or apprehension of, as a truth or fact; be certain of as objectively true; in looser sense, to believe to be objectively true; be cognizant of; usually with a substantive clause as object. In strict sense, to know is to perceive or apprehend with the mind, and to have assurance by proper evidence that our mental perception or apprehension agrees with reality. The ground of knowledge is evidence, and its certainty depends upon the kind and character of the evidence. See EVIDENCE . To know, in the wide sense, embraces all the acts of the intellect in acquisition, conservation, comparison, and construction of knowledge. See INTELLECT . Can we know anything? What do we know for certain? How is knowledge possible? Such are the questions which we are again and again called upon to answer. MIVART <i>Nature and Thought</i> ch. 1, p. 16. [K. F. & CO. '82.] To know, is to be certain that something is. . . Subjectively viewed, to know, involves certainty; objectively, it requires reality. PORTER <i>Human Intellect</i> prelim. § 48, p. 64. [S. '68.]	know , <i>vt.</i> 1. To perceive or understand as being fact or truth; have a clear or distinct perception or apprehension of; understand or comprehend clearly and fully; be conscious of perceiving truly. There is an ambiguity in the words <i>know</i> , "knowledge," which Dr. Bain seems not to have considered: "to know" may mean either to perceive or apprehend, or it may mean to understand or comprehend. J. WARD <i>Envy</i> , <i>Brit.</i> xx, p. 49. We know things, and we know that we know them. How we know them is a mystery indeed, but one about which it is perfectly idle to speculate. MIVART <i>Nature and Thought</i> p. 138.	know , <i>vt.</i> 1. To perceive or apprehend clearly and certainly; to understand; to have full information of; as, to know one's duty. O, that a man might know The end of this day's business ere it come! SHAK. There is a certainty in the proposition, and we know it. DRYDEN. Know how sublime a thing it is To suffer and be strong. LONGFELLOW. 2. To be convinced of the truth of; to be fully assured of; as, to know things from information.

Comparing these definitions will make it plain:

1st. That the *Century* and *International* define mainly by synonyms, and do not bring out the **essential elements** of the act of **knowing**.

2d. That the *Standard*, by its careful **definitive statement** brings out these elements fully and clearly. They are, as presented in the definition:

- (1) **Perception** or apprehension (of something) by the mind.
- (2) **Mental assurance** that this perception **corresponds with that reality** or something that it represents.

(3) **That the assurance** of that correspondence **rests on some evidence** which (according to its character) makes the assurance more or less **certain**. See **EVIDENCE**, below.

3d. All this is essential to the definition of **know**, in its stricter sense, and without this as the basis, subsequent definitions in the whole range of **science** have no definite logical basis on which to rest.

By comparing the corresponding definitions of **knowledge**, *n.*, it will be seen that the Dictionaries do not make up, under that word, for their failure in defining **know**, *v.*

<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Century.</i>	<i>International.</i>
knowledge , <i>n.</i> 2. In strict sense, the clear and certain apprehension of truth, or the agreement of thought with thing; the conviction or assurance, arising from proper evidence, that a mental apprehension corresponds with reality, or that which it represents; assured rational conviction. See EVIDENCE . Knowledge and being are correlative to one another. . . It is of the very essence of knowledge that it apprehends or cognizes its object to be. PORTER <i>Human Intellect</i> § 48, p. 64. [S. '79.] Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. TENNYSON <i>Locksley Hall</i> st. 72.	knowledge , <i>n.</i> 1. The state of being or of having become aware of fact or truth; intellectual recognition of or acquaintance with fact or truth; the condition of knowing. Subjectively considered, knowledge implies clear conviction or a consciousness of certainty; but this consciousness does not constitute knowledge, and may be associated with error. Knowledge is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas. LOCKE <i>Human Understanding</i> iv, 2.	knowledge , <i>n.</i> 3. That which is gained and preserved by knowing; instruction; acquaintance; enlightenment; learning; scholarship; erudition.

Education, Boston: "We take great pleasure in recommending this new dictionary to teachers, students, and others because of its accurate and concise definitions. . . . It surpasses any other dictionary."

II. Evidence, as Illustrating Definitive Statement, according to the Method of the *Standard*.

<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Century.</i>	<i>International.</i>
evidence, n. 1. Anything that makes evident or clear to the mind, or such things collectively; any ground or reason for knowledge or certitude in knowledge; proof, whether from immediate knowledge or from thought, authority, or testimony; a fact or body of facts on which a proof, belief, or judgment is based; that which shows or indicates; as, <i>evidence</i> of the authorship of a book; <i>evidence</i> of the existence of matter. See KNOW; KNOWLEDGE. <i>Evidence</i> , in the wide sense, embraces—(1) <i>self-evidence</i> , as that of axioms, intuitive truths, and immediate knowledge by the senses and consciousness; (2) <i>demonstrative evidence</i> , as that of necessary deductions from established truths; (3) <i>probable</i> or <i>moral evidence</i> , which in various degrees falls short of demonstration, as that of the ordinary processes of observation and thought, or from authority or testimony. <i>Evidence</i> 'is and must be the test of truth, and is, I suppose, the ultimate ground on which we believe anything; MIVART <i>Nature and Thought</i> ch. 4, p. 133. [K. P. & CO. '82.]	evidence, n. 2. The means by which the existence or non-existence or the truth or falsehood of an alleged fact is ascertained or made evident; testimony; witnees; hence, more generally, the facts upon which reasoning from effect to cause is based; that which makes evident or plain; the experiential premises of a proof.	evidence, n. 1. That which makes evident or manifest; that which furnishes, or tends to furnish, proof; any mode of proof; the ground of belief or judgment; as, the <i>evidence</i> of our senses; <i>evidence</i> of the truth or falsehood of a statement. Faith is . . . the <i>evidence</i> of things not seen. Heb. xi, 1. O glorious trial of exceeding love, Illustrious <i>evidence</i> , example high. MILTON.

1st. Comparing the common and literary definition of **evidence**, as here cited from the Dictionaries, the same general defect, already observed, appears in both the *Century* and the *International*, the final dependence being upon **evident**, which also lacks clear definitive statement.

2d. The *Standard*, besides its other statements, defines **evidence** as "any ground or reason for knowledge or certitude in knowledge," etc.; and then proceeds to unfold all the generic forms of **evidence**, thereby making the meaning of the word absolutely definite and perfectly clear.

III. Literature, as Illustrating Definitive Statement, according to the Method of the *Standard*.

<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Century.</i>	<i>International.</i>
literature, n. 1. The written or printed productions of the human mind collectively; especially, such productions as are marked by elevation, vigor, and catholicity of thought, by fitness, purity, and grace of style, and by artistic construction. Literature, in its narrowest and strictest sense, belongs to the sphere of high art, and embodies thought that is power-giving, or inspiring and elevating, rather than merely knowledge-giving (excluding thus all purely scientific writings); catholic, or of interest to men of men (excluding writings that are merely technical, or for a class, trade, profession, or the like, only); esthetic in its tone and style (excluding all writings violating the principles of correct taste); and shaped by the creative imagination, or power of artistic construction (excluding all writings that are shapeless and without essential and organic unity).	literature, n. 4. In a restricted sense, the class of writings in which expression and form, in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristic or essential features, as poetry, romance, history, biography, and essays, in contradistinction to scientific works, or those written expressly to impart knowledge. <i>Literature</i> consists of a whole body of classics in the true sense of the word. . . . <i>Literature</i> consists of all the books—and they are not so many—where moral truth and human passion are touched with a certain largeness, sanity, and attraction of form. J. MONLEY <i>Address</i> Feb. 26, '87.	literature, n. 2. The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing; also, the whole body of literary productions or writings upon a given subject, or in reference to a particular science or branch of knowledge, or of a given country or period; as, the <i>literature</i> of Biblical criticism; the <i>literature</i> of chemistry. 3. The class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history, in distinction from scientific treatises and works which contain positive knowledge; belles-lettres.

1st. The divisions of **literature** as a part in the **system of knowledge**, as indicated in the *Standard's* definition, have already been presented in the **scheme of literature**.

2d. It will also be seen by examination and comparison that the *Standard* is the only dictionary that gives a **com-**

plete and satisfactory definition of literature in the strict sense of that word, and that it alone makes the distinctions—in bringing out and emphasizing all the essential elements included in literature in this sense—that will enable one to decide what is to be included and what excluded from such literature.

IV. Poetry, as Illustrating Definitive Statement, according to the Method of the *Standard*.

<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Century.</i>	<i>International.</i>
poetry, n. 1. The form of literature that embodies beautiful thought, feeling, or action, in melodious, rhythmical, and (usually) metrical language, in imaginative and artistic constructions; also one of the fine arts. See LITERATURE; ART; BEAUTY; CONSTRUCTION; IMAGINATION. The elements of poetry of the highest type are esthetic idea, esthetic form and diction, and esthetic and artistic construction—the first constituting its substance or material, the second its literary form or body, and the third its spirit and essence. The last and highest element is consciously recognized latest in the history of esthetic criticism, although always present in most marked degree in all great creative poets, as Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare. The main divisions of poetry, based on the form of thought embodied, are: (1) didactic poetry , the poetry of thought or intellect; (2) lyric p. , the poetry of emotion or feeling; (3) epic and dramatic p. , the poetry of action, narrated and scenically represented. See these phrases under the adjectives. The qualities we should look for in <i>poetry</i> which is to have the best chance of permanent recognition as such are, in the first place, a distinctly conceived idea or motive, . . . the choice . . . of the very best words in which it can be expressed; the most conscientious finish bestowed on both literary and metrical construction; the avoidance . . . of all affectation of diction, . . . the elimination of all that does not directly assist or adorn the expression of the central idea, . . . and, finally, the obvious moulding of the language in accordance with the conditions of verse. <i>Edinburgh Review</i> Oct., '93, p. 472. <i>Poetry</i> is rhythmical, imaginative language, expressing the invention, taste, thought, passion, and insight of the human soul. E. C. STEDMAN <i>Nature of Poetry</i> ch. 2, p. 44. [H. M. & CO. '92.] Absolute <i>poetry</i> is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language. THEODORE WATTS in <i>Encyc. Brit.</i> 9th ed., vol. xix, p. 257. In cherishing a catholicity of taste for books, it is a good practical rule to keep one's reading well proportioned in the two great divisions, prose and poetry. HENRY REED <i>English Literature</i> lect. ii, p. 70. [F. & M. '55.] We must accede to the opinion that only rhythm and not metre is essential to <i>poetry</i> . But even this is an indulgent construction. In the full development of its nature what we call <i>poetry</i> unquestionably demands metre. BERNARD BOSANQUET <i>Hist. of Aesthetic</i> ch. 15, p. 440. [MACM. '92.]	poetry, n. 1. That one of the fine arts which addresses itself to the feelings and the imagination by the instrumentality of musical and moving words; the art which has for its object the exciting of intellectual pleasure by means of vivid, imaginative, passionate, and inspiring language, usually though not necessarily arranged in the form of measured verse or numbers. By <i>poetry</i> we mean the art of employing words in such a manner as to produce an illusion on the imagination, the art of doing by means of words what the painter does by means of colours. MACAULAY <i>Milton</i> . <i>Poetry</i> is itself a thing of God; He made his prophets poets; and the more We feel of poetic do we become Like God in love and power—under-makers. BAILEY <i>Festus, Proem</i> . The grand power of <i>Poetry</i> is its interpretative power, by which I mean . . . the power of so dealing with things as to awaken in us a wonderfully full, new, and intimate sense of them, and of our relations with them. M. ARNOLD <i>Maurice de Guérin</i> . We shall hardly make our definition of <i>poetry</i> , considered as an imitative art, too extended if we say that it is a speaking art of which the business is to represent by means of verbal signs arranged with musical regularity everything for which verbal signs have been invented. <i>Encyc. Brit.</i> ix, 307.	poetry, n. 1. The art of apprehending and interpreting ideas by the faculty of imagination; the art of idealizing in thought and in expression. For <i>poetry</i> is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language. COLERIDGE. 2. Imaginative language or composition, whether expressed rhythmically or in prose. Specifically: Metrical composition; verse; rhyme; poems collectively; as, heroic <i>poetry</i> ; dramatic <i>poetry</i> ; lyric or Pindaric <i>poetry</i> . "The planetlike music of <i>poetry</i> ." SIR P. SIDNEY. She taketh most delight In music, instruments, and <i>poetry</i> . SHAK.

1st. The clear **definitive statement** of the *Standard* speaks for itself in contrast (1) with the indefinite statement and the incoherent quotations in the *Century*, and (2) with the imaginative and vague abstractions and synonyms of the *International*.

2d. The definition of the *Standard* furnishes a basis—as any correct definition should—for the natural division of poetry into its universally recognized species, didactic poetry, lyric poetry, etc. The other Dictionaries furnish no hint of any such basis.

Joseph Cook: "Cooperation of great committees embracing hundreds of our best experts in language has made it in several respects superior to all its rivals."

V. Freedom, as Illustrating Definitive Statement, according to the Method of the Standard.

Standard.	Century.	International.
freedom, n. 1. The state or condition of being free; liberty; independence; immunity; exemption; as, our freedom is secured by liberal laws; freedom from care, disease, or sorrow. Compare FREE, a. There can be no good society without perfect freedom from affliction and constraint. HAZLITT <i>Works</i>, <i>Table Talk</i> in second series, essay xlii, p. 50. [L.] 6. <i>Philos.</i> The possession of self-initiative power and independence of external causes or motives; the possession and exercise of the powers of deliberation, inhibition, and choice; liberty of choice. See FREEDOM OF THE WILL, under WILL. Compare RESPONSIBILITY; MOTIVE. Freedom consists only in self-initiative and independence of external causes, whether there be any choice between alternatives or not, and we have shown how inhibition and deliberation bring about both of these circumstances. J. H. HYSLOP in <i>Philosophical Review</i> July, '92, p. 383.	freedom, n. 1. The state or character of being free. (a) Exemption from the constraint or restraint of physical or moral forces; the state of being able to act without external controlling interference; liberty; in a special sense, exemption from bondage or imprisonment.	freedom, n. 1. The state of being free; exemption from the power and control of another; liberty; independence. Made captive, yet deserving freedom more. MILTON. 3. Exemption from necessity, in choice and action; as, the freedom of the will.

1st. The definition of the *Standard* is a plain statement of what is essentially meant by **freedom** in its strict and philosophical sense, in this age when the settlement of so much controversy turns upon this word. It is not enough to define it as "liberty of choice," nor as "exemption from necessity in choice and action." It necessarily involves the "possession of self-initiative power and independence of external causes or motives"; and, from the rational and practical side, not only "the possession," but also "the exercise of the powers of deliberation, inhibition, and choice." At FREEDOM OF THE WILL, under WILL, the theories of will are fully presented, and the precise points of separation indicated.

2d. These essential elements are not brought out in the general and indefinite statements of the other Dictionaries.

VI. For Further Examples compare the *Standard* definitions with those of the other Dictionaries, for such Words and Phrases as Plagiarism, Political Economy, Power, Proof, Reason, Temperament, True, Truth, War, Will.

B.—COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT.

The *Standard Dictionary* has sought with special care to make its treatment not only strictly definitive, but also **comprehensive and exhaustive** so as to give one who consults it for

the meaning of any word a complete command of all the various senses of that word. What is meant may be understood by examining such words as the following:

I. Voluntary, as Illustrating Comprehensive Treatment, according to the Method of the Standard.

Standard.	Century.	International.
voluntary, a. 1. Proceeding from or effected by the will, in any sense of the word. Specifically: (1) Resulting from or brought about by free will or unrestricted choice; unconstrained by any extraneous force or influence; freely or willingly done; as, the voluntary gift of a friend. (2) Resulting from or done with deliberation and purpose; purposed; intentional; volitional; as, murder in the first degree must be voluntary. Love is never voluntary but always spontaneous. II. JAMES, SR. <i>Substance and Shadow</i> intro., p. 21. [T. & F. '63.] (3) Proceeding from the will as comprising the active or motive powers; spontaneous or volitional, or both spontaneous and volitional; as, "no action is of a moral nature that is not voluntary." The word <i>voluntary</i> as employed in the maxim under consideration, includes more than volition; it comprehends all the spontaneous exercises of the mind; that is, all its affections and emotions. Formerly all these were included under the word will, and we still use language that requires this latitude in the construction of the term. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER <i>Outlines of Moral Science</i> ch. 21, p. 207, [s. '52.] (4) In recent materialistic use, proceeding from or done in accordance with will, the will, however, being the subject of physical determinism; as, a criminal's actions may be voluntary, and yet not free. 2. Endowed with, possessing, or exercising will; having power to act in accordance with one's own judgment, or one's own inclination, choice, or purpose; not being under extraneous restraint or constraint, especially from the will of another; as, man is a voluntary agent. 3. Effecting by will, or by choice or volition; acting without being constrained by another, or by any extraneous force or constraint; as, the criminal is usually voluntary in his schemes and acts. Let it be remembered that by the voluntary faculty, or the will, we mean simply the capacity of the mind to perform acts of volition. ALDEN <i>Elements Intellect. Philos.</i> ch. 36, p. 261. [A. '73.] 4. <i>Physiol.</i> Of, pertaining to, or directed or controlled by the will; subject to will; distinguished from automatic and sensori-motor; as, a voluntary movement of the muscles. 5. <i>Ecccl.</i> Of or relating to voluntarism; pertaining to the doctrine of the voluntarists; as, a voluntary church, in distinction from an established church. 6. <i>Law.</i> Specifically: (1) Unconstrained of will; without compulsion; done with one's consent; as, a voluntary assignment. (2) Without valuable consideration; gratuitous; as, a voluntary gift or grant; a voluntary conveyance of land.	voluntary, a. 1. Proceeding from the will; done of or due to one's own accord or free choice; unconstrained by external interference, force, or influence; not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another; spontaneous; of one's or its own accord; free. The third sort of ignorance is the worst; it is that which is vicious and voluntary. JER. TAYLOR <i>Rule of Conscience</i> iv. l. 6. 2. Subject to or controlled by the will; regulated by the will; as, the movement of a limb is voluntary, the action of the heart involuntary. We always explain the voluntary action of all men except ourselves on the principle of causation by character and circumstances. H. SPENCER <i>Methods of Ethics</i> p. 48. 3. Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; not accidental. Giving myself a voluntary wound. 4. Endowed with the power of willing, or acting of one's own free will or choice, or according to one's judgment. God did not work as a necessary, but a voluntary agent, intending beforehand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him. HOOKER <i>Eccles. Polity</i> i, iii, 2. 5. Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntarism, or the doctrines of the voluntarists; as, the voluntary theory or controversy. 6. <i>Law.</i> (a) Proceeding from the free and unconstrained will of the person; as, a voluntary confession. (b) Not supported by a substantial pecuniary or valuable consideration.	voluntary, a. 1. Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice. That sin or guilt pertains exclusively to voluntary action is the true principle of orthodoxy. N. W. TAYLOR. 2. Unconstrained by the interference of another; unprompted by the influence of another; not prompted or persuaded by another; done of his or its own accord; spontaneous; acting of one's self, or of itself; free. Our voluntary service he requires. MILTON. She fell to lust a voluntary prey. POPE. 3. Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; intended; not accidental; as, if a man kills another by lopping a tree, it is not voluntary manslaughter. 4. <i>Physiol.</i> Of or pertaining to the will; subject to, or regulated by, the will; as, the voluntary motions of an animal, such as the movements of the leg or arm (in distinction from involuntary motions, such as the movements of the heart); the voluntary muscle fibers, which are the agents in voluntary motion. 5. Endowed with the power of willing; as, man is a voluntary agent. God did not work as a necessary, but a voluntary agent, intending beforehand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him. HOOKER. 6. <i>Law.</i> Free; without compulsion; according to the will, consent, or agreement of a party; without consideration; gratuitous; without valuable consideration. 7. <i>Ecccl.</i> Of or pertaining to voluntarism; as, a voluntary church, in distinction from an established or state church.

1st. Comparing the definition of the *Standard* with those of the other Dictionaries, it will be seen that its definition is much **more comprehensive** than theirs.

(1) Both the *Century* and the *International* omit definition 1, (3) of the *Standard*: "proceeding from the will" in the wide sense, as including the feelings; although much of the ethical controversy of the present century has turned upon this use, and much of the moral muddle of the age has resulted from failure

to recognize this meaning.

(2) Both the *Century* and the *International* omit definition 1, (4), although the recent discussions of freedom and automatism by Tyndall, Huxley, and others have turned upon this sense of the word.

2d. The *Standard's* comprehensive and discriminating treatment takes in all these, and presents the elements by means of careful distinctions and clear definitive statements.

The New York Independent: "Collaboration has been carried to the utmost limits. It contains in all departments a great amount of good work of high utility and an immense amount of condensed encyclopedia."

II. Beauty, as Illustrating Comprehensive Treatment, according to the Method of the Standard.

Standard.	Century.	International.
beauty, n. 1. That quality of objects, as in nature, art, or mind, that appeals to and gratifies the esthetic nature, or faculty; the perfection of form or shaping, physical or spiritual, resulting from the harmonious combination of diverse elements in unity. See ESTHETIC. Compare SUBLIMITY. The conditions or elements of beauty may be considered as embracing (1) the imaginative or sensuous expression of unity in variety (the principle recognized by the ancient Greeks), (2) the presence and activity of rational or spiritual personality (the principle of the moderns), and (3) perfection of (esthetic or artistic) form. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the beautiful, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for it. <i>Beauty</i> in its widest sense includes <i>beauty proper</i>, in which the esthetic faculty with due exertion apprehends and grasps the unity and perfection of form; <i>prettiness</i>, in which the prettiness of the beauty fails to satisfy fully the taste; and <i>sublimity</i>, in which the unity and perfection of form are partially apprehended, but are on too grand a scale to be grasped completely. But if <i>beauty</i> exists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such a medium. DAY <i>Science of Aesthetics</i> bk. i, ch. 4, p. 25. [C. C. C. '72.] The domain of <i>beauty</i> is more extensive than the domain of the physical world exposed to our view; it has no bonds but those of entire nature, and of the soul and genius of man. COUSIN <i>True, Beautiful, and Good</i> tr. by Wight, lect. vi, p. 126. [A. '55.] 2. The sense of the beautiful, or the power in man of perceiving and appreciating the beautiful; the esthetic faculty, including taste and constructive imagination. See CONSTRUCTION; TASTE. <i>Beauty</i> stands to aesthetics in the same relation as the notion of right to ethics; it constitutes the department. BASCOM <i>Aesthetics</i> lect. i, p. 8. [W. A. & Co. '72.] 3. A feature or element in any object that helps to make it beautiful; a person or thing that is beautiful, especially by way of contrast; said of a very attractive woman, or of a fine specimen of its kind, as a horse, dog, etc. Your Excellency doubtless remembers a little provincial <i>beauty</i> and a famous toast of the country side—the Cressida of our Morris-town epic. BRET HARTE <i>Thankful Blossom</i> p. 75. [H. M. & Co. '82.] 4. In mysticism, the perfection of the Supreme Being. 5†. The ruling style; fashion.	beauty, n. 1. That quality of an object by virtue of which the contemplation of it directly excites pleasurable emotions. The word denotes primarily that which pleases the eye or ear, but it is applied also to that quality in any object of thought which awakens admiration or approval; as, intellectual <i>beauty</i>, moral <i>beauty</i>, the <i>beauty</i> of holiness, the <i>beauty</i> of utility, and so on. He hath a daily <i>beauty</i> in his life That makes me ugly. SHAK. <i>Othello</i> v. 1. A thing of <i>beauty</i> is a joy for ever. The homely <i>beauty</i> of the good old cause is gone. KEATS <i>Endymion</i> l. 1. Wordsworth <i>National Independence</i> l. 1. If eyes were made for seeing, Then <i>beauty</i> is its own excuse for being. EMERSON <i>To the Rhodora</i>. <i>Beauty</i> results from adaptation to our faculties, and a perfect state of health, physical, moral, and intellectual. C. E. NORTON. The sense of <i>beauty</i> and the affection that follows it attach themselves rather to modes of enthusiasm and feeling than to the course of simple duty which constitutes a merely truthful and upright man. LECKY <i>Europ. Morals</i> 1, 84. 2. A particular grace or charm; an embellishment or ornament. 3. Any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; a part which surpasses in pleasing qualities that with which it is united; generally in the plural; as, the <i>beauties</i> of an author; the <i>beauties</i> of nature. Look in thy soul, and thou shalt <i>beauties</i> find, Like those which drown'd Narcissus in the flood. SIR J. DAVIES <i>Immortal of Soul</i> xxxiv. 4. A beautiful person; specifically, a beautiful woman; collectively, beautiful women; as, all the <i>beauty</i> of the place was present. 5†. Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion.	beauty, n. 1. An assemblage of graces or properties pleasing to the eye, the ear, the intellect, the æsthetic faculty, or the moral sense. <i>Beauty</i> consists of a certain composition of color and figure, causing delight in the beholder. LOCKE. The production of <i>beauty</i> by a multiplicity of symmetrical parts uniting in a consistent whole. WORDSWORTH. The old definition of <i>beauty</i>, in the Roman school, was, "multitude in unity"; and there is no doubt that such is the principle of <i>beauty</i>. COLERIDGE. 2. A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the <i>beauties</i> of nature. 3. A beautiful person, esp. a beautiful woman. 4. [Obs.] Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion.

1st. Both the *Century* and the *International* fail in comprehensiveness:

(1) By omitting the very common **subjective sense** given by the *Standard*, in definition 2.

(2) By confounding the emotion of beauty with that of simple pleasure, and by **confounding beauty with pleasurable-ness**,—thereby going over to the philosophy of sensualism.

(3) By failing to recognize and present the **essential principles of beauty** as evolved and formulated by the combined and continuous thought of the ancient and modern world.

III. Atonement, as Illustrating Comprehensive Treatment, according to the Method of the Standard.

atonement, n. 1. The act of atoning, or its results. 2. That which atones; any satisfaction, amends, reparation, or expiation made for wrong or injury; something suffered, done, or given by way of propitiation or equivalent.

The least *atonement* I can make Is to become no longer free.

When a man has been guilty of any vice or folly, I think the best *atonement* he can make for it, is to warn others not to fall into the like. ADDISON *Spectator* Mar. 9, 1710.

3. *Theol.* (1) The expiation of sin and propitiation of God by the incarnation, life, sufferings, and death of the Lord Jesus Christ; the obedience and death of Christ in behalf of sinners as the ground of redemption; in the narrow sense, the sacrificial work of Christ for sinners.

In the theology of many, including nearly all Universalists and Unitarians, *atonement* signifies the act of bringing men to God, in contradistinction to the idea of reconciling God to men.

Redemption implies the complete deliverance from the penalty power, and all the consequences, of sin; *atonement* is used in the sense of the sacrificial work, whereby the redemption from the condemning power of the law was insured.

H. B. SMITH *Christian Theology* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 497. [A. & S. '84.]

(2) The work of Christ in the reconciliation of God and man, considered as mediatorial rather than sacrificial, or as an uplifting moral power upon the minds of men.

Th' answer, but dreamed of before, to creation's enigma,—*Atonement*!
LONGFELLOW *Children of the Lord's Supper* st. 6.

(4) By not furnishing in their definitions any rational basis for distinguishing the various forms of **beauty proper**, **sublimity**, and **prettiness**.

2d. The *Standard* supplies these omissions, philosophical, esthetic, and literary, of the other Dictionaries. In particular, it brings out clearly the **essential elements** of beauty, as brought to light by such historico-critical works as BOSANQUET'S *Esthetic*, and with equal distinctness sets apart the fundamental **forms of beauty**.

3d. The *Standard's* treatment is, therefore, the only treatment that can be of **any definite service** in the study of **esthetics** or of the **literature of beauty**.

The theories by which theologians attempt to explain the facts of the atonement are mainly three: (1) the *sacrificial*, that the atonement consists fundamentally in Christ's sacrifice for man's sins; (2) the *remedial*, that God through the incarnation, entered into humanity so as to eliminate sin by the ethical process of Christ's life and death, and make the human race at one with himself; (3) the *Socinian* or *moral influence*, that Christ's work consists in influencing men to lead better lives. The *sacrificial* theory takes two general forms: (a) the *governmental*, that Christ's work was intended to meet the demands of the law of God and make such a moral impression upon men in favor of the divine government as to render the forgiveness of man safe; (b) the *satisfaction*, that it was intended to satisfy divine justice and make the forgiveness of man possible and right. Manifold shades of opinion are embraced under these various theories.

4. [Archaic.] Reconciliation; agreement.

1st. The *Standard* asks special attention to its **theological and philosophical definitions**, and invites comparison with the other Dictionaries in these special departments.

2d. It aims to present the entire range of theories on the subject of the **atonement**, so far as they have been definitely formulated.

IV. Cosmology, as Illustrating Comprehensive Treatment, according to the Method of the Standard.

2. *Philos.* The philosophical theory, or philosophy, of the cosmos. Called also *rational cosmology*. See **PHILOSOPHY**. Cosmology, in this sense, embraces the theories of cosmogony, of cosmology proper, of the systems of nature and the supernatural, and of teleology.

Cosmology proper, in philosophy, bases its theories on the fact that the cosmos is apparently made up of matter and its phenomena and minds and their phenomena. The philosopher may accept (1) both facts entire (*realism, dualism*); (2) the distinct existence of matter alone (*materialism*); (3) that of mind alone (*idealism*); (4) the non-existence of both as substances (*phenomenalism*); (5) the unknowableness of both (*agnosticism*); (6) the practical non-existence of both, with reference of their phenomena to sensation (*idealist, idealistic phenomenalism*); (7) the identification of the two (*monism, pantheism*, etc.); (8) the absolute non-existence of both (*nihilism*); (9) the identification of pure being, as idea, with non-existence (*Hegelianism*).

1st. Cosmology is presented in its relation to philosophy, to which reference is made.

2d. It is shown to embrace **cosmogony, cosmology**

proper, etc., and its sphere thus definitely marked off. The departments of **cosmology**, in the wide sense, are still further explained at **cosmogony**, etc.

3d. The special department of **cosmology proper** is here distributed, on the basis of the apparent make-up of the cosmos as embracing "matter and its phenomena, and minds and their phenomena." The **method of distribution is so simple** that any one can gain from it a clear and practically complete view of what is usually considered the unintelligible subject of cosmological theories, with the distinctive features of the various theories whose names have found their way into literature. **No such treatment is to be found elsewhere.**

Benjamin G. Smith, Treasurer of the American Pomological Society: "The *Standard* must be very dear to all lovers of agricultural, horticultural, and botanical pursuits. In this department it is a 'university' of itself."

V. Calendar, as Illustrating Comprehensive Treatment, according to the Method of the Standard.

The word **calendar** illustrates the completeness and comprehensiveness of the *Standard's* treatment of an important word. The material here gathered and systematized by long and careful research, although essential to the intelligent reading of both historical and current literature, can be obtained elsewhere only with the aid of many encyclopedias, and even then not in shape for convenient use. It will be seen, by comparing the *Standard's* treatment with that of the *Century* and *International*, that the **most important features** do not appear in those Dictionaries either under **CALENDAR** or elsewhere:

Standard.

calendar, n. 1. A system of fixing the order, length, and subdivisions of years and months so as to define the dates of events; as, the Gregorian calendar. Compare **BISSEXTILE**; **LEAP-YEAR**.

The period of seven days . . . was used by the Brahmins in India with the same denominations employed by us, and was alike found in the calendars of the Jews, Egyptians, Arabs, and Assyrians. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Phys. Sciences* § 12, p. 80. [H. '53.]

2. A table or series of tables giving the time of sunrise and sunset, and of other astronomical phenomena, for each day of the year; an almanac. 3. A table showing the days or dates of the months, numbered in their order, and the dates of exercises or observances for the year; as, a church or university calendar. 4. A schedule or list of things or events classified or chronologically or numerically arranged with details of information; as, a racing-calendar; a calendar of causes for trial in court (in this use limited in England to criminal cases). 5. A sculptured or painted emblematic series of the months. 6. A guide for conduct. 7. A record.

Phrases:—**Calendar Amendment Act**, an English statute providing for the adoption of the Gregorian amendment of the Julian calendar, passed in 1751, and going into effect Sept. 3, 1752, which day was by its provisions reckoned as the 14th, to cancel the 11 days difference between the old and new styles. It further transferred the beginning of the new year from March 25 to Jan. 1, beginning in 1753. Called also *Lord Chesterfield's Act*.—**c. clock**, a clock which, in addition to the ordinary time-recording functions, notes the days of the week, month, or year, the movements of the heavenly bodies, etc.—**c. month or year**, a month or year as defined in a calendar, especially the Gregorian calendar: distinguished from a lunar month; also, a period equivalent to a month, as from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15.—**Greek c.**, any one of the calendars used by the Greeks. In ancient times these varied in the different states, as to length, names, and positions in the year, of the several months; and there is much uncertainty about some of the systems followed. But the year was generally based on lunar motions, and alterations were made from time to time to adjust the lunar and the solar year. The following is a list of the Attic months with the number of days in each and approximation to the months of our present system:

Month.	No. of Days.	Approximating to	Month.	No. of Days.	Approximating to
Gamelion	30	January.	Hekatombaion	30	July.
Anthesterion	29	February.	Metagection	29	August.
Elaphebolion	30	March.	Boedromion	29	September.
Pyanepsion	29	April.	Pyaneption	29	October.
Thargelion	30	May.	Maimakterion	30	November.
Skirphorion	29	June.	Poseidon	29	December.

The Julian calendar is the one in use in modern Greece.—**Gregorian c.**, the calendar prescribed by Pope Gregory XIII., by which the Julian calendar was modified by calling Oct. 5, 1582, Oct. 15, and continuing the count ten days in advance, and by making the terminal years of the centuries, 1700, 1800, 1900, etc., common years of 365 days, except when the year was a multiple of 400, as 1600, 2000, etc.; the calendar now in use in nearly all Christian countries except Russia and Greece. Called also *new style*. See **CALENDAR AMENDMENT ACT**, above. The months are:

Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.
January	31	May	31	September	30
February(1)	28	June	30	October	31
March	31	July	31	November	30
April	30	August	31	December	31

(1) In leap-years, 29.

—**Hebrew c.**, the calendar of the Jews since the 2d century A.D., reckoning from the assumed date of the creation, or 3,760 years and 3 months before the birth of Christ. Its origin is involved in some obscurity, and it is subject to much change and adjustment by intercalary methods to accommodate the feasts and fasts and the coincidence of certain months with certain seasons, as the identity of the month Abib with the harvest of barley. Its principal periods are the *cycle*, of 19 years: the year, either ordinary or embolismic, containing 12 and 13 lunar months respectively, or 353-355 and 383-385 days; the *month*, of 29 or 30 days; and the *intercalary month*, occurring only in the embolismic years, and containing 29 days. Each cycle contains 7 embolismic years. The adjustment of the months as above indicated precludes the comparison of the Hebrew months with those of the Gregorian calendar except by approximation based on an average. The following gives the results of such an average, with the length of the respective months in days:

No. of Month in the Year (present calendar).	No. of Month at Time of Babylonian Captivity.	Months.	Nn. of Days.		Approximate Correspondence in Gregorian Calendar.
			Ordinary Year.	Embolismic Year.	
1	7	Tisri or Ethanin	30	30	October
2	8	Hesvan, Marchesvan, or Bul	29(2)	29(2)	November
3	9	Kislev or Chisleu	30(2)	30(2)	December
4	10	Tebet or Tebeth	29	29	January
5	11	Sebat	30	30	February
6	12	Adar	29	29	March
7	1	Veadar (1)	30	30	April
8	2	Nisan or Abib	30	29	May
9	3	Iyyar or Zif	30	30	June
10	4	Sivan	29	29	July
11	5	Tammuz or Tamuz	30	30	August
12	6	Elul	29	29	September

(1) The additional Adar or intercalary month. (2) One day more if required. (3) One day less if required.

—**Julian c.**, the calendar prescribed by Julius Cæsar, in which three years of 365 days each were always followed by one of 366 days, and the months, after some changes made by Augustus as to their number of days, had the length now adopted in Europe and America. This calendar is now 12 days behind the Gregorian calendar. Called also *old style*.—**Mohammedan c.**, the calendar used in Mohammedan countries, reckoning time from July 16, A.D. 622, the day following Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina (the Hegira). The year consists of 12 lunar months of a mean duration of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes. A cycle consists of 30 years, of which 19 are ordinary years of 354 days each, and 11 are embolismic, with 355 days. The following list gives the names and durations of the months:

Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.
Muharram	30	Jumadal-Ula	30	Ramazan	30
Saphar	29	Jumadal-Ukhra	29	Shawwal	29
Rabiul-Awwal	30	Rajab	30	Zul-Qadah	30
Rabiul-Akhir	29	Shaban	29	Zul-Hijjah	29(1)

(1) In embolismic years, 30.

HUGHES *Dict. of Islam*.

—**Newgate c.**, see the quotation.

The *Newgate Calendar*, or Malefactor's Bloody Register, containing Authentic and Circumstantial Accounts of the Lives, Transactions, Exploits, Trials, Executions, Dying Speeches, Confessions, and other Curious Particulars, Relating to all the most notorious Criminals . . . and Violators of the Laws of their Country, who have suffered Death and other Exemplary Punishments, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from the Commencement of the Year 1700 to the Present Time. *Newgate Calendar* title-page.

—**Republican or Revolutionary c. (F. Hist.)**, the calendar instituted on Oct. 5, 1793, by the first French republic, and abolished Dec. 31, 1805. Its scheme divided the year into 12 months of 30 days each, with five (or six) supplementary days (*Sansculottides*) at the end of the last month. The months were divided into 3 decades, every tenth day being a day of rest, Sundays being ignored. Provision was made for leap-years by adding a sixth day to the supplementary days whenever necessary to make the year terminate at the equinox, which was generally every fourth year. Each four-year period was termed a *franciade*. The calendar was retrospective in action, and its first year (Year I.) began Sept. 22, 1793. The months and their corresponding periods in the Gregorian calendar are as follows:

Vendémiaire, Sept. 22 to Oct. 21.	Floréal, April 20 to May 19.
Brumaire, Oct. 22 to Nov. 20.	Prairial, May 20 to June 18.
Frimaire, Nov. 21 to Dec. 20.	Messidor, June 19 to July 18.
Nivôse, Dec. 21 to Jan. 19.	Thermidor, July 19 to Aug. 17.
Pluviôse, Jan. 20 to Feb. 18.	Fructidor, Aug. 18 to Sept. 16.
Ventose, Feb. 19 to March 20.	Sansculottides, Sept. 17 to Sept. 21.
Germinal, March 21 to April 19.	

—**Roman c.** The earliest Roman calendar, attributed to Romulus, is supposed to have been based upon a year of 10 months, or 304 days, viz.:

Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.
Martius	31	Quintilis	31	November	30
Aprilis	30	Sextilis	30	December	30
Maius	31	September	30		
Junius	30	October	31		304

Like all lunar calendars, this had to be adjusted by intercalation to correct the difference between the lunar and solar years. Numa intercalated a month called Mercedinus; this consisted of 22 or 23 days alternately, and was inserted every second year. Other changes were made by decemviral legislation. Numa also added two months—February and January—which were inserted between December and March, but in 452 B.C., the Decemvirs changed their positions, and placed these months in the order they now occupy. In 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar ordained the Julian calendar, by which time was measured by most civilized nations till the accumulation of error necessitated the establishment of the Gregorian calendar.—**Russian c.**, the Julian calendar.

Derivatives:—**calendarial, a.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a calendar. **calendarian; calendar; kalendariat; calendric, a.** Of or pertaining to a calendar. **calendrical; calendric.**

Frances E. Willard, LL.D.: PRESIDENT, World's W. C. T. U.: "The Standard Dictionary is undoubtedly one of the great intellectual landmarks of the century, and best of all is, in the highest and most practical sense, up to date."

University of Bombay: H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, India: "The Standard Dictionary will certainly prove of great and general value in all English-speaking countries, and ought to make any further attempt at dictionary making unnecessary for the next 100 years."

Century.

calendar, n. 1. A collection of monthly astronomical tables for a year arranged by weeks and days, with accompanying data; an almanac. It was so called from the Roman *calendæ*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written in large letters at the head of each month.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand aye accursed in the calendar!

Shak., *Macheth*, iv. 1.

The Egyptians were the first to institute a sacred calendar, in which every day—almost every hour—had its special religious ceremony.

Faiths of the World, p. 140.

2. A system of reckoning time, especially the method of fixing the length and divisions of the year.—3. A table or tables of the days of each month in a year, with their numbers, for use in fixing dates.—4. A table or catalogue of persons, events, etc., made out in order of time, as a list of saints with the dates of their festivals, or of the causes to be tried in a court; specifically, in British universities, a chronological statement of the exercises, lectures, examinations, etc., of a year or of a course of study.

The care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the calendar of my past endeavours.

Shak., *All's Well*, i. 3.

He keeps a calendar of all the famous dishes of meat that have been in the court ever since our great-grandfather's time.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, i. 1.

Rhadamanthus, who tries the lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy calendars.

Lamb., *To the Shade of Ellistoun*.

5†. A guide; anything set up to regulate one's conduct.

Calendar is she
To any woman that wol love her.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 542.

6. A series of emblematic pictures of the months: a common motive of decoration during the middle ages, in sculpture, painted glass, earthenware tiles, and the like. For each month the zodiacal sign is represented, with one or more persons engaged in labors or sports characteristic of the month.—**Calendar-amendment Act**, an English statute of 1751, which took effect in 1752, establishing January 1st as the beginning of each year (instead of Lady-day, March 25th), adopting the Gregorian or "new style" in place of the Julian or "old style" calendar, and canceling the then existing excess of 11 days by making the 3d of September, 1752, the 14th. Also known as *Lord Chesterfield's Act*.—**Calendar month**, a solar month as it stands in almanacs.—**Calendar moon**. Same as *ecclesiastical moon* (which see, under *ecclesiastical*).—**Ecclesiastical calendar**, an arrangement of the civil year employed by the liturgical churches to designate the days set apart for particular religious celebration. As many feasts of the church depend upon Easter, the date of which varies from year to year, either the calendar must vary every year or must contain simply the matter from which a true calendar can be computed for each year. In the Roman Catholic Church, special circumstances in the history of each nation affect its liturgical calendar; hence every nation, and to some extent every religious order and even every ecclesiastical province, has its own calendar. The German Lutheran Church retained at the Reformation the Roman Catholic calendar, with the saints' days then observed. The Church of England still retains in its calendar certain festivals, called black-letter days, for which no service is prescribed, and which have been omitted by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. See *Easter*.—**Gregorian calendar**, the reformed Julian calendar introduced by the bull of Pope Gregory XIII. in February, 1582, and adopted in England in September, 1752; the "new style" of distributing and naming time. The length of the year of the Gregorian calendar is regulated by the Gregorian rule of intercalation, which is that every year whose number in the common reckoning since Christ is not divisible by 4, as

well as every year whose number is divisible by 100 but not by 400, shall have 365 days, and that all other years, namely, those whose numbers are divisible by 400, and those divisible by 4 and not by 100, shall have 366 days. The Gregorian year, or the mean length of the years of the Gregorian calendar, is 365 days, 5 hours 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, and is too long by 26 seconds. The Gregorian rule has sometimes been stated as if the year 4000 and its multiples were to be common years; this, however, is not the rule enunciated by Gregory. The Gregorian calendar also regulates the time of Easter, upon which that of the other movable feasts of the church depend; and this it does by establishing a fictitious moon, which is purposely made to depart from the place of the true moon in order to prevent the coincidence of the Christian Paschal feast with that of the Jews.—**Hebrew calendar**, the luni-solar calendar used by the Jews since the second century of the Christian era. The years, numbered from the creation, are either ordinary, containing 12 lunar months and 353, 354, or 355 days, or embolismic, containing 13 lunar months and 383, 384, or 385 days. In every cycle of 19 years 7 are embolismic, to bring lunar and solar time into agreement. To find the number of the Hebrew year beginning in the course of a given Gregorian year, add 3761 to the number of the latter.—**Julian calendar**, the solar calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in which the chronological reckoning was first made definite and invariable, and the average length of the year fixed at 365½ days. This average year (called the *Julian year*) being too long by a few minutes, the error was rectified in the Gregorian calendar. The Julian calendar, or "old style," is still retained in Russia and Greece, whose dates consequently are now 12 days in arrear of those of other Christian countries.—**Mohammedan calendar**, the lunar calendar employed in all Mohammedan countries, though there is another peculiar to Persia. The years consist of 354 or 355 days, in the mean of 354½/so. The beginning of the year thus retrogrades through different seasons, completing their circuit in about 33 years. They are numbered from the hejira (which see), the first day of the first year being July 16th, A. D. 622. The 1300th year began Sunday, November 12th, 1832.—**Republican calendar**, the calendar of the first French republic. The year consisted of 365 days, to which a 366th was to be added "according as the position of the equinox requires it," so that the year should always begin at the midnight of the Paris observatory preceding the true autumnal equinox. The numbers of the years were written in Roman numerals. The year I. began September 22d, 1792, but the calendar was not introduced until October 5th, 1793. Every period of four years was called a *francade*. The years of 366 days were called *sextile*. There were 12 months of 30 days each, and five or six extra days at the end called *sans-culottides*. The names of the months, beginning at the autumnal equinox, were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivôse, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, and Fructidor.

International.

Calendar, n. 1. An orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, adapted to the purposes of civil life; as years, months, weeks, and days; also, a register of the year with its divisions; an almanac. 2. (*Eccl.*) A tabular statement of the dates of feasts, offices, saints' days, etc., esp. of those which are liable to change yearly according to the varying date of Easter. 3. An orderly list or enumeration of persons, things, or events; a schedule; as, a calendar of state papers; a calendar of bills presented in a legislative assembly; a calendar of causes arranged for trial in court; a calendar of a college or an academy.

Shepherds of people had need know the calendars of tempests of state.

Bacon.

Calendar clock, one that shows the days of the week and month.—**Calendar month**. See under MONTH.—**French Republican calendar**. See under VENDÉMIAIRE.—**Gregorian calendar**, **Julian calendar**, **Perpetual calendar**. See under GREGORIAN, JULIAN, and PERPETUAL.

VI. Cloud, as Illustrating Comprehensive Treatment, according to the Method of the Standard.

Standard.

cloud, n. 1. A mass of visible vapor or collection of watery particles floating in the air at various heights. Howard's classification, made in 1802, is: (1) *Cirrus*; parallel, flexuous, or diverging fibræ, extensible in any or all directions. (2) *Cumulus*; convex or conical heaps increasing upward from a horizontal base. (3) *Stratus*; a widely extended, continuous horizontal sheet increasing from below. (4) *Cirrocumulus*; small, well-defined roundish masses in close horizontal arrangement. (5) *Cirrostratus*; horizontal or slightly inclined masses bent downward or undulated; separate or in groups of small clouds. (6) The *cirrocumulus* blended with the *cumulus*. (7) *Cumulo-cirrostratus* or *nimbus*; the rain-cloud. This classification has been abandoned by leading meteorologists. Modern classifications are according to height and origin of cloud rather than appearance. Three different systems, marked A, B, and C, are given below:

- A
- (1) Cirrus.
 - (2) Cirro-cumulus.
 - (3) Cirro-stratus.
 - (4) Alto-cumulus.
 - (5) Alto-stratus.
 - (6) Strato-cumulus.
 - (7) Cumulus.
 - (8) Cumulo-nimbus.
 - (9) Nimbus.
 - (10) Stratus.
- B
- (1) Highest fine clouds: 9,000 meters, cirrus, cirro-stratus.
 - (2) Fine-weather clouds: (a) 6,500 meters, cirro-cumulus; (b) 4,000 meters, alto-cumulus; (c) 2,000 meters, strato-cumulus.
 - (3) Foul-weather forms: (a) 5,000 meters, cirro-stratus; (b) 1,500 meters, nimbus (rain-clouds).
- C
- (1) High clouds: (a) cirrus—hairy-curl cloud; (b) cirro-stratus; (c) cirro-nebula—cirrus haze; (d) cirro-filum—cirrus stripes; (e) cirro-cumulus—fleecy cloud.
 - (2) Middle clouds: (a) strato-cirrus; (b) cumulo-cirrus—low fleecy cloud; (c) festooned cumulo-cirrus; (d) mackerel sky.
 - (3) Low clouds: (a) cumulus—rocky cloud; (b) mammato-cumulus; (c) stratus; (d) festooned stratus; (e) strato-cumulus; (f) nimbus.

The liquid particles . . . form a kind of water-dust of exceeding fineness, which floats in the air and is called a cloud.

TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 1, p. 4. [A. '71.]

Century.

cloud, n. 1. A collection of visible vapor or watery particles suspended in the air at a considerable altitude. A like collection of vapors upon the earth is called fog. The average height of the clouds is estimated at between two and three miles, but it varies at different times of the year. The forms of clouds are indefinitely variable; they are commonly classified roughly as follows: (a) The *cirrus*, a cloud somewhat resembling a lock or locks of hair (the cat's-tail of the sailor), consisting of wavy parallel or divergent filaments, generally at a great height in the atmosphere, and spreading indefinitely. (b) The *cumulus*, a cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a horizontal base. Also called *day* or *summer cloud*. (c) The *stratus*, also called *fall-cloud* from its lowness, or *cloud of night*, an extended, continuous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. These three principal forms produce in combination forms denominated as follows: (d) *Cirrocumulus*, a connected system of small roundish clouds placed in close order and separated by intervals of sky, often occurring in warm dry weather. Also called *mackerel-sky*. (e) *Cirrostratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave downward or undulated. (f) *Cumulostratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirrostratus or cirro-cumulus, the cumulus at the top and overhanging a flatish stratus or base. (g) *Nimbus*, *cumulo-cirrostratus*, or *rain-cloud*, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of cirrus and passing beneath into a shower. (h) *Globo-cumulus*, a term applied by Millot to slightly elongated, hemispherical, grayish pockets appearing in the mass of rain-clouds.

International.

Cloud, n. 1. A collection of visible vapor, or watery particles, suspended in the upper atmosphere.

I do set my bow in the cloud.

Gen. ix. 13.

A classification of clouds according to their chief forms was first proposed by the meteorologist Howard, and this is still substantially employed. The following varieties and subvarieties are recognized: (a) *Cirrus*. This is the most elevated of all the forms of clouds; is thin, long-drawn, sometimes looking like carded wool or hair, sometimes like a brush or broom, sometimes in curl-like or fleecelike patches. It is the cat's-tail of the sailor and the mare's-tail of the landsman. (b) *Cumulus*. This form appears in large masses of a hemispherical form, or nearly so, above, but flat below, one often piled above another, forming great clouds, common in the summer, and presenting the appearance of gigantic mountains crowned with snow. It often effords rain and thunder gusts. (c) *Stratus*. This form appears in layers or bands extending horizontally. (d) *Nimbus*. This form is characterized by its uniform gray tint and ragged edges; it covers the sky in seasons of continued rain, as in easterly storms, and is the proper rain cloud. The name is sometimes used to denote a raining cumulus, or cumulo-stratus. (e) *Cirrocumulus*. This form consists, like the *cirrus*, of thin, broken, fleecelike clouds, but the parts are more or less rounded and regularly grouped. It is popularly called *mackerel sky*. (f) *Cirrostratus*. In this form the patches of cirrus coalesce in long strata, between cirrus and stratus. (g) *Cumulostratus*. A form between cumulus and stratus, often assuming the horizon a black or bluish tint.—Fog, cloud, motionless, or nearly so, lying near or in contact with the earth's surface.—**Storm cloud**, cloud lying quite low, without form, and driven rapidly with the wind.

prevailed rather than that of science.

2d. The *Standard*, in the special interest of science, gives also the threefold modern classification of clouds, based upon the height of the clouds rather than upon their appearance.

These classifications are essential to an understanding of meteorological observations and discussions. This is especially the case where the same term, as *cirro-cumulus*, or *cumulus*, has several different uses.

The Christian Commonwealth, London, England: "It is impossible to overestimate the value of such a work as the *Standard Dictionary*. . . In every respect it is a decided improvement on even such dictionaries as Webster's and the *Century*. . . The work is a monument of intelligent industry, scholarly research, and patient labor."

VII. For Further Illustrations of the *Standard's* Comprehensive Treatment, See such Words as coin, cross, fallacy, figure, idealism, imagination, ode, religion, socialism, etc.

C.—DISCRIMINATING TREATMENT.

The *Standard* insists on **discriminating statement** of differences where differences exist. This is one of the crucial

tests of a Dictionary. The following examples and comparisons will illustrate the importance of this point:

I. Cyclian, Cyclic, as Illustrating Discriminating Treatment, according to the Method of the *Standard*.

<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Century.</i>	<i>International.</i>
cyclian , <i>a.</i> 1. Pertaining to the circle in which the chorus danced round the altar while the dithyramb was sung. 2. Pertaining to an epic cycle.	cyclian , <i>a.</i> Same as CYCLIC.	cyclic , <i>a.</i> Of or pertaining to a cycle or circle; moving in cycles; as, <i>cyclical</i> time. COLERIDGE.
cyclic , <i>a.</i> 1. Pertaining to or characterized by cycles; recurring in cycles. Specifically in mathematics: (1) Designating an operation the continued repetition of which brings the thing operated on to its original state. (2) Of or pertaining to a closed path in a diagram. Human history, like all great movements, was <i>cyclical</i> , and returned to the point of beginning. BELLAMY <i>Looking Backward</i> ch. i, p. 18. [H. M. & Co. '89.]	cyclic , <i>a.</i> 1. Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; specifically, governed by a regular law of variation, according to which the final and initial terms of the series of changes or states are identical. All the <i>cyclic</i> heavens around me spun. MRS. BROWNING <i>Drama of Exile</i> . 2. Connected with a literary cycle; specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (sometimes inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it. See CYCLE, 5. The <i>cyclic</i> aspect of a nation's literary history has been so frequently observed that any reference to it involves a truism. STEDMAN <i>Viet. Poets</i> p. 238. 3. In <i>anc. metrics</i> , delivered more rapidly than usual, so as to occupy only three times or more instead of four: used to note certain dactyls and anapaests. Thus, a <i>cyclic dactyl</i> is equivalent in time to a trochee, and a <i>cyclic anapaest</i> to an iambus.	
2. <i>Gr. Lit.</i> (1) Of or pertaining to the cycle of fables of the Homeric and pre-Homeric age. These poems which are classed under the appellation of <i>Cyclic</i> , the <i>Hymns</i> , or <i>Proemia</i> , as the ancients termed them. R. W. BROWNE <i>Hist. Class. Lit.</i> bk. i, ch. 6, p. 93. [B. & Co. '92.] (2) Cyclian. 3. <i>Anc. Pros.</i> Descriptive of a certain kind of shortened dactyl, or anapaest occupying three more instead of four. 4. Having the parts arranged in a whorl.		

The *International* has only **cyclic**, and that in but a single sense. The *Century* defines **cyclian**, "same as cyclic." The *Standard* carefully distinguishes the two in accordance with literary usage,—**cyclian** drawing its senses from Greek lit-

erature simply; while **cyclic** has added senses in **mathematics, ancient prosody, and botany.**

Lack of discrimination in such words is misleading.

II. Domesday, Doomsday, as Illustrating Discriminating Treatment, according to the *Standard's* Method.

Domesday, *Eng. Hist.* A book containing the record of the statistical survey of England made in 1085-'86 by William the Conqueror. It consists of two volumes written on vellum, a folio of 382 pages and a quarto of 450 pages, and contains the names of the chief landowners, the extent and value of estates, the number of tenants, live stock, etc. It furnishes the basis of the historical accounts of the times of the Conquest, and of English titles to property. In 1783 and 1816 it was printed in facsimile, and since 1861 it has been in part photostenciled. There are also several local Domesdays, as York, Chester, Norwich, etc.
All the immediate military tenants of the crown amounted not fully to seven hundred, when *Domesday-book* was framed.
HUME *England* vol. i, app. ii, p. 453. [P. S. & Co. '54.]
William sent into each county the commissioners whose inquiries are preserved in *Domesday-book*.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 2, § 5, p. 114. [H. '75.]
[DOMESDAY < AS. *domes dæg*, day of doom or decree.] **Doomsday**, **Doomsday Book**† [later forms, rarely used in historical writings].
doomsday, *n.* 1. The day of the last judgment.

The present moment terminates our sight;
Clouds, thick as those on *doomsday*, drown the next.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i, l. 364.

2. Any day of final, decisive judgment.

Injustice and falsehood may be long-lived, but *doomsday* comes at last to them.
FROUDE *Short Studies, Science of History* in first series, p. 28. [S. '72.]

3. [D-] Same as DOMESDAY. **doomsday**†.

The *Century* makes **Domesday, Domesday Book**, obsolete forms of **Doomsday**, etc., and adds that the latter forms are sometimes used *archaically* for the former. The facts are as presented by the *Standard*. **Domesday** is practically the only word historically used.

III. Correlative, Correlative, as Illustrating Discriminating Treatment, according to the *Standard's* Method.

correlative, *a.* Having connection or relation; connected. Compare CORRELATIVE.
Correlative with the assertion 'There is a foolish God,' is the assertion, 'There is a brutish man.'
RUSEIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. ix, ch. 12, p. 362. [W. & S. '58.]
Derivatives:—**correlation**, *n.* A relation or connection, as of one thing with another.—**correlatively**, *adv.* In connection or relation; as, vigorous exercise should be taken *correlatively* with hard study.
correlative, *a.* 1. Having correlation; especially, mutually involving or implying one another; as, *correlative* terms. Compare CORRELATIVE.
Formalism and indifference, pedantic scrupulosity and absolute disbelief are *correlative*, and ever flourish side by side. FARRAR *Life of Christ* ch. 27, p. 174. [E. P. D.]
2. *Gram. & Logic.* Mutually related in significance; referring to each other; as, "either" and "or" are *correlative* conjunctions; "where" and "there" are *correlative* terms. 3. *Geom.* Designating correlative figures; also, designating propositions formed from each other by changing the word "line" into "point," "intersection of lines" into "lines joining points," etc.
correlatively, *adv.*
correlation, *n.* 1. Mutual or reciprocal relation; a relation considered as connecting two or more persons or things in state or in operation, and either as matters of fact, or as objects of thought; as, a *correlation* between social laws and religious beliefs.

The correlation of mind and brain do not involve their identity.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Eternal Life* p. 224. [J. P. '88.]

2. The act of bringing under relations of union, correspondence, or interaction; also, the conceiving of two or more things as thus related; as, the *correlation* of force and matter. 3. *Physics.* The interdependence of natural forces or phenomena. See CORRELATION OF FORCES. 4. *Biol.* The connection between parts of an animal or of a plant, or between their functions; as, the *correlation* of the muscles and bones. 5. *Geom.* (1) A relation between figures in a plane such that points in each correspond to lines in the other. (2) A relation between figures in space such that points in each correspond to planes in the other, and lines in the one to lines in the other.

These two sets of words are clearly **distinct words, with distinct sets of meanings.** Both *Century* and *International* confound the two, the *International* omit all of the first set but **correlation**, while the *Century* defines the word in terms of CORRELATIVE, CORRELATION, etc.

IV. Evolution, Evolve, as Illustrating Discriminating Treatment, according to the *Standard's* Method.

evolution, *n.* 6. *Philos.* The cosmological theory that accounts for the universe and its contents by the combination of separate and diffused atoms existing originally in a condition of absolute homogeneity; adopted by some as a sufficient and complete cosmogony, and carefully distinguished by Herbert Spencer from development. Compare DEVELOPMENT.
Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation. SPENCER *First Principles* pt. ii, ch. 17, p. 396. [A. '83.]
Evolution is variously distinguished as *materialistic evolution*, which denies everything but matter and motion in the evolutionary process; *agnostic evolution*, which postulates an unknown and unknowable as the basis and explanation of the process; and *theistic evolution*, which assumes a God back of all working out results along the unalterable line of natural law, and by physical forces exclusively; often improperly confounded with the *development theory*.
evolve, *v.* 2. Specifically, to produce by biological or metaphysical evolution; as defined by Herbert Spencer, to cause to pass from a more diffused to a more concentrated state. Compare EVOLUTION, 6.

Evolution has other meanings, some of which are incongruous with, and some even directly opposed to, the meaning here given to it. . . . As ordinarily understood, to *evolve* is to unfold, to open and expand, to throw out, to emit; whereas as we understand it, the act of *evolving* . . . implies that its component matter has passed from a more diffused to a more concentrated state—has contracted. The antithetical word *involution* would much more truly express the nature of the process.
SPENCER *First Principles* pt. ii, ch. 12, p. 235. [A. '83.]

1st. Both *Century* and *International* ignore Mr. Spencer's use of **evolution** and **evolve** as he defines them in the unfolding of the "First Principles" of his system.

2d. The *Standard* brings out that use in Mr. Spencer's own language and from his books, and shows how **different and distinct** it is from **development**, with which both Dictionaries and writers confound it.

V. For Other Examples of the Discriminating Treatment Under Consideration, Examine and Compare with the Other Dictionaries, clew, clue; the Two Verbs affect, with all their Derivatives; Clench, Clinch. For Discrimination of the Senses of Words, Compare determinism, cause, energy, force, space, temperament, temper, time, feeling, emotion.

The Mark Lane Express, London, England: "The work must bring with it credit to the nation. . . . Nothing has been left undone to secure that which all conscientious publishers aim to produce—a book with few or no errors."

The Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Ireland: "For scholarly accuracy and exceptional fulness . . . it stands unrivalled. . . . Of other existing dictionaries with which we are acquainted, we know of none that can be compared with the *Standard*."

(D.)—TREATMENT OF NEW WORDS.

Attention is invited to a few words out of the vast number of **new words** in the *Standard* that are not to be found in

other Dictionaries, in order to indicate **one of the most important features** of the Dictionary.

I. Errancy, as Illustrating the Treatment of New Words, by the *Standard*.

errancy, *n.* 1. The condition of erring, of containing errors, or of being liable to fall into error.

The word *errancy* has been brought into prominence recently by current discussions of the Holy Scriptures, one party advocating their *inerrancy*, another their *errancy*. The word had been used previously in other senses.

I would insist that serious *errancy* is unproven.

A. CAVE in *Homiletic Review* Feb., '92, p. 101.

A current of religious controversy at the present time has reference to the 'errancy' or 'inerrancy' of the Bible. Yet, strangely enough, several of the dictionaries have got so far as to recognize 'inerrancy' while no one of these gives a place to 'errancy' as a word.

Sunday School Times [Phila.] Jan. 23, '92, p. 50, col. 2.

2. Frequent change, or liability to change, of views or opinions; originally, a wandering or unsettled state.

Mr. Gladstone's *errancy* has continued longer . . . than that of any other politician. *Church and State Review* No. 26, '64.

In the Infancie, and as I may terme it, *Errancie* of the Church.

W. SOLATER *Tythes* 161. [M.]

A word brought into prominence in a new sense, by recent theological controversy. Although used previously in another meaning, the word is not given by the *Century* and *International*.

II. Cahenslyism, as Illustrating the Treatment of New Words, by the *Standard*.

1. A plan of polity for the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, submitted to Pope Leo XIII., in 1891, by Herr Peter Paul Cahensly of the German Parliament, according to which bishops should be so chosen as to give due proportionate representation in the hierarchy to the different foreign nationalities to which Roman Catholics in the United States belong, and by which still other measures should be taken to maintain among this foreign element the use of their native tongues and foreign

traditions. 2. Hence, by extension, foreignism among Roman Catholics in America.

There is more matter for profound concern in the attempts of Herr Cahensly made last year to denationalize American institutions, and plant as many nations as there are people of foreign tongues in our midst, than in all the Chinese questions which have arisen since 1858.

C. K. DAVIS *Speech in U. S. Senate* Apr. 22, '92.

Cahenslyism, as commonly presented to the public, is simply a bugaboo—this and nothing more. There never has been and never could be any serious thought of introducing into the United States national extra-territorial bishops.

J. L. SPAULDING *Letter to the Peoria* [Ill.] *Journal* Oct. 10, '92.

III. Stundism, Stundist, as Illustrating the Treatment of New Words, by the *Standard*.

Stundism, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Stundists.

Stundist, *n.* A member of a Russian body of Christians originating among peasants about 1860.

The movement was begun through contact of some of the serfs with certain Germans colonists settled in the government of Kherson, and with the new translation of the Bible into modern Russian, decreed by Alexander II. in 1855 and published in 1861. Stundism was at first a movement within the bounds of the

Orthodox Church, but as the Stundists rejected forms and ceremonies, and took only the Bible as their guide, they were soon subjected to persecution (dating from 1867), and finally obliged to organize as a separate religious body. The body now has a membership of one or two millions, and is exerting a powerful influence.

It was from the *Stundists* that many of the doctrines of Count Tolstoy's New Christianity were derived, and among others, the necessity of manual labour, which they regard almost in the light of a religious act. E. B. LANTIN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. '92, p. 4.

IV. Merognostic, Merognosticism, as Illustrating the Treatment of New Words, by the *Standard*.

merognostic, *n.* One who claims to know in part, as distinguished from *gnostic* and *agnostic*; a term suggested by Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, on the basis of Paul's expression in 1 Cor. xiii, 12.

merognosticism, *n.*

It is not true that we know everything. Nor is it true that we know nothing. It is true that we know in part. Between gnosticism and agnosticism stands the sound philosophy of merognosticism. A cautious and well-informed man will be neither a gnostic nor an agnostic, but a merognostic. COOK *Letter to Standard Dict.* July 10, '92.

V. Thon, as Illustrating the Treatment of New Words, by the *Standard*.

thon, *pron.* That one; he, she, or it; a pronoun of the 3d person, common gender, a contracted and solidified form of *that one*, proposed in 1858 by Charles Crozat Converse, of Erie, Pennsylvania, as a substitute in cases where the use of a restrictive pronoun involves either inaccuracy or obscurity, or its non-employment necessitates awkward repetition. The following examples, first as ordinarily written and afterward with the substitution of the genderless pronoun, illustrate the grammatical deficiencies of the English language in this particular and the proposed method of removal: "If Harry or his wife comes, I will be on hand to meet *him* or *her* (or whichever appears)." "Each pupil must learn *his* or *her* own lesson."

With the substitution of *thon*: "If Harry or his wife comes, I will be on hand to meet *thon* (*i. e., that one who comes*)." "Each pupil must learn *thon's* lesson (*i. e., his or her own*)." *See* vocabulary.

thon, as treated in FAULTY DICTION, p. 2274. Pronoun of the 3d person, common gender, meaning "that one, he, she, or it"; a neoterism proposed by Charles Crozat Converse, and apparently complying with the neoteristic canons, since it supplies an antecedent blank, obeys a simple and obvious analogy, and is euphonic. *See* vocabulary.

VI. Animal Colors, under COLOR, as Illustrating the Treatment of New Words, by the *Standard*.

animal colors, in the Darwinian theory of natural selection, certain colors distinguishing or rendering recognizable various animals, insects, etc., for specific purposes, as for concealment (see CRYPTIC, ALLOCRYPTIC, ANTICRYPTIC, PHOCRYPTIC), for recognition and warning (see SEMATIC, ALLOSEMATIC, APOSEMATIC, EPISEMATIC, PSEUDOSEMATIC, PSEUDAPOSEMATIC, PSEUDEPISEMATIC), for protection (see APATETIC), or during courtship (see EPIGAMIC, ALLEPIGAMIC).

The *Standard* alone has systematically collected and defined these terms so important in discussions of the **Darwinian theory of natural selection**.

VII. Craniometry, as Illustrating the Treatment of New Words, by the *Standard*.

The *Standard* has, under this word, the only complete presentation of **craniometrical normæ, points, lines,**

planes, angles, and indexes, that is anywhere to be found.

VIII. Some Further Examples of the *Standard's* Treatment of New Words, are appendicitis, delicatessen, epeolatry, graphophone, hecastotheism, intratelluric, kinetoscope, Mafia, pantata, populist, privat-docent, pomographic, sprinter.

(E.)—TREATMENT OF GREAT GROUPS.

This is **one of the special features** of the *Standard Dictionary*. It gives vast ranges of definitive matter that are not included in the other Dictionaries.

Attention is invited to such words and groupings as the fol-

lowing, as illustrating this feature: **electrical terms**; the several **colors**, as **black, blue, brown, green, orange, red, yellow**; the **color-scheme** given under **spectrum**; the **languages** and **raees** of mankind; etc.

(F.)—FAULTY DICTION.

The *Standard* alone gives a careful and comprehensive statement of **the principles by reference to which the character of usage, as good or bad, in speech and writing, is to be decided**. It gives also several pages of helpful

illustrative applications of these principles, in order to show how they are to be applied in **avoiding many of the common forms of faulty dietion**.

The Critic, New York: ". . . Compound words are, for the first time in any English dictionary, treated on a scientific system, which, we think, will commend itself to scholars and critics. . . . The pictorial illustrations are well chosen and really definitive in character. As a popular dictionary in compact form, the *Standard* surpasses all its predecessors in most respects."

The Daily Telegraph, London, England: "The dictionary has been compiled with an extraordinary degree of conscientious care and specialist authority. . . . It is high praise to say that the aim of the organizers of all this prodigious labour has been reached. . . . It is difficult to praise too highly this important contribution to the past history and present use of the English tongue."

THE SCIENTIFIC ALPHABET

Prepared and Adopted by the American Philological Association and the American Spelling Reform Association,
Approved by the Philological Society of England and by other Learned Associations
and Scholars; Used in Giving the Pronunciation of Words in the

FUNK & WAGNALLS' STANDARD DICTIONARY.

A dictionary of the English language must have some way of indicating the pronunciation of words. One object of alphabetic writing is to indicate the sounds of words, and when languages are well spelled, each printed word accurately represents the spoken word, and the common printing of words gives their pronunciation, as in English *no, lo, go*. But there are very few such words in our language; nobody can tell by the printed letters what is the sound represented by *tough*, or *cough*, or *plough*.

Each Letter Should Represent a Distinct Sound.

In a perfect language each letter always has the same sound, and each sound is always represented by the same letter. But in English a single character may represent many different sounds; *a* represents a different sound in each of the words *father, fat, fate, any, wan, war*, and so with other letters. In the Webster's Dictionary with which Americans have been familiar so long, a large number of diacritical marks are used with the ordinary letters to indicate the different sounds. Seven different forms of *a* are marked, six of *e*, five of *i*, and so on. The system is so complicated that few, even of those who have used the dictionary longest and most frequently, can remember the meaning of the signs. The English is indeed the worst spelled of all al-

phabetic languages. It has been in confusion ever since the great mixing of the Norman French and attempts to reform it have been made from the year 1200 to the present time.

In America, Benjamin Franklin and Noah Webster made earnest efforts for reform. In England, Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonetic stenography, has spent a large part of many years laboring for it, and a great movement in its favor has gone forward on both sides of the Atlantic. For many years this reform was ridiculed by scholars, but since the study of language has become a science the philologists have been greatly interested, and, frequently, leaders in the movement.

A Reform Urged by Leading Educators.

In 1874, at the annual meeting of the American Philological Association, in Hartford, the President called attention to "the monstrous spelling of the English language." In 1875 a committee was appointed, "consisting of the first President of the Association (Professor William D. Whitney) and other recognized representatives of our great universities and of linguistic science, to whom the whole subject was referred." The next year, 1876, they reported in favor of a reform, and laid down the principles which should guide it. This committee has been continued ever since from year to year, and has made to the Association a series of reports in which it has chronicled the progress of the reform.

In 1876 an International Convention for the Amendment of English Orthography was held in Philadelphia. It was well attended from all sections of this country and from England, and was presided over by Professor Samuel S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, President that year of the Philological Association. On the fourth day, August 17, the Convention resolved itself into the Spelling Reform Association, Professor Francis A. March being chosen President.

The Alphabet of Least Resistance.

The deliberations of the Convention had led to an agreement to refer all alphabetic questions to the Philological Association, and the different propositions and schemes were laid before the committee of that Association. In July, 1877, the committee presented to the Philological Association a report that contained the recommendation of a phonetic alphabet, and in the same year this report was adopted by the Spelling Reform Association and became known as the "Standard Phonetic Alphabet." By this alphabet all English words can be printed correctly with great simplicity. It is easily understood, and has been called sometimes "**the alphabet of least resistance.**" It is used in this Dictionary to give the leading, or most careful pronunciation of all words. When any word has also a less distinct *colloquial* pronunciation which is approved, diacritics are added to indicate it.

THE SCIENTIFIC KEY.

By O. C. BLACKMER.

An Age of Progress.

It is self-evident that a dictionary of the English language must have some way of indicating the pronunciation of words. Whether any particular way is a good way, or the best way, can only be determined by a comprehensive examination of the entire scheme. It is not sufficient to pick out illustrations here and there and to judge the whole system by these; nor is it fair treatment to assume that an old scheme of representing the sounds of the letters is the best, and then

to condemn the new simply because it differs from the old. Such treatment would prevent all improvements in all directions.

But what is this new system which is beginning to be used to indicate the pronunciation of words in dictionaries? It is called the "Scientific Alphabet" or the "Standard Phonetic Alphabet." It was prepared by the American Philological Association on the basis of the Roman alphabet, and is in harmony with the accepted principles of the Philological Society of England. Almost all

the eminent linguistic students of the two countries are members of these two philological bodies—the American and the English. The Standard Dictionary is the first to adopt this authorized aid in pronunciation. This branch of the work is under the editorial charge of the eminent philologist, Professor Francis A. March, LL.D., L.H.D., of Lafayette College, who is president of the American Spelling Reform Association. The alphabet is given below, with a large number of key-words, which are all respelled in the new way.

The Westminster Gazette, London, England: *It claims, with justice, to be the most complete dictionary of the size hitherto published. . . . We can pronounce it to be thoroughly reliable.*"

B. O. Flower, Editor of The Arena, Boston: "The more I have examined this work the more have I been impressed with the belief that it will occupy the first place among dictionaries for many years to come."

Scientific Alfabet,

prepared and promulgated by THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, adopted and recommended by THE AMERICAN SPELLING REFORM ASSOCIATION, and used in the Standard Dictionary.

Short Vowels.

i tío city dívide busy
tí sítí dívaid bízi
e pen head ferry defer
pen hed ferí defer
a at chasm black adds
at cazm blac adz
ä ask chant comma
ask chant cema
o not was actor yacht
not wez acter yet
ö obey enlogy propose
ohé yfílojí propöz
u but enough national
bot enuf nashunal
ü full book could sugar
ful huk cud shugur

Long Vowels.

î machine eve queen
machín iv cwíu
ê eight fate play pray
ét fét plé pré
â fare hear where air
fâr hâr hwâr âr
ä arm father calm
ärm fâdher cdm
ö nor fall ought laws
nôr fél ôt löz
ö note pour token low
nôt pôr tôkn lô
û burr workers curls
hûr wûrkerz cûrlz
ü rule food rude two
rûl fûd rûd tû

Diphthongs.

ai aisle pine sigh eye I
ail paín soí ai í
au out cow bound hough
aut can baund bon
oi oil boy avoid toys
oil boí avoíd toíz
iu few mute duration
liu miút diúrëshon

Consonants.

p pet cup pique pies
pet cup píe paiz
t tip taught react lots
típ tét riakt lêts
ch chest much matches
chest moch machez
c, k catalogue sceptic kin
catalog skeptíkin
f fat laugh physic foe
fat láf fizíc fô
th thin through breath
thín thrú breth
b box bought cub buy
box bôt cub baí
d definite idiot guard
defínít ídîet gârd
j jaw knowledge gem
jáw noíej jem
g give dog programme
gívt dog prôgram
v vat of every move
vat év evrí mûv
dh the through breathe
dhí dhô brídh

s so hiss serene receive
so híss serín resív
sh she wished ocean
shí hwísh ôsháo
h he hall have height
hí hál hav héíht
w we would woman
wí wûd wumón
l live lie league noble
lív lai líg nóbl
r rat are correct ream
rat âr cêrrect réim
z zone is music rnas
zôn íz múzík rúúz
zh composer occasion
cômposér ôckêzhôn
y ye yore union you
yí yôr yûnyún yû
m me came spasm aims
mí kêm spazm éimz
n no reign when any
nô réin hwén aní
ng singer tongue young
síngrer tûng yûng

Arranged in Pairs.

It will be observed that the vowels are arranged in pairs—short and corresponding long. Sixteen of the consonants beginning with "p" are also arranged in pairs—surd and corresponding sonant. As, in a fonetic alfabet, the five old letters, i, e, a, o, u, cannot represent the eight short-vowel sounds, three new letters were required. Modifications of a, o, u, were devised, ä, ö, ü, assigned to the vowel sounds in ask, not, but.

It seemed best to follow the Latin and other languages written in Roman letters in the use of a single sign for a short vowel and its long, distinguishing them, when great exactness is required, by a diacritical mark. Accordingly the same letters were used for the long vowels with the addition of the macron, which is the usual sign for length. In the case of i and e, however, the circumflex is used as a duplicate form to avoid too great confusion with the old marked letters i and e.

The immense superiority of this arrangement of the vowels over the old is seen at a glance. In the Scientific Alfabet each short vowel is paired with its corresponding long, and all confusion is avoided. In the old way, no short vowel is paired with its corresponding long sound. The short vowel i in tin is paired with i in pine, which is a diphthong—the short e in pen with e in me, which differs from it entirely in quality—ä in at with ä in fate, different in quality—ö in not with ö in no, different again—ü in but with ü in mule, which is a diphthong.

In the old way, two of the four diphthongs are represented by single letters and two by combinations.

In the Scientific Alfabet it was decided to represent all the diphthongs by these letters that enter into their combinations. The spelling of kind for the old word kind looks "queer" to those who are first called upon to use it, but the newness or "queerness" wears off with a little use, and that newness, far from being an objection to reforming a thing, is the very aim of reforming it—the old being bad. Besides, by opening the diphthongs, we avoid the use of four new letters, which is a great gain in a fonetic alfabet.

Easiest to Learn, Easiest to Remember.

I have seen that a critic objects to the use of the scientific pronouncing-key in a dictionary, he implying at the same time that there is a good old way which should be followed. This is very far from being the case. Each dictionary, English and American, has its own peculiar way of making vowels and consonants to represent sounds. In one, seven different forms of a are marked, six of e, five of i, and so on. The system is so complicated that few, even of those who have used the dictionary longest and most frequently, can remember the meaning of the signs. Other dictionaries have systems equally complicated. Instead of selecting any of these systems, or inventing a new and complicated system on the old plan, it is a distinct gain that the editors of the "Standard" have adopted the Scientific Alfabet of the Philological Societies as being the easiest to learn, the easiest to remember, and the best in every respect.

One of the words as respelled in this alfabet which disturbs a "critic" is the word "call." The vowel sound in this word is the same as in the word "nor." The Scientific Alfabet represents this sound by the letter ö, and the respelled words appear as cäl, nör. If one will examine the words as respelled in Webster and Worcester, he will at once see which is the most uniform and scientific representation.

CHICAGO, ILL.

RICH IN HANDICRAFT AND TRADE TERMS.

A REVIEW BY A CRITIC.

Why another dictionary? This is the natural query that arises when attention is called to the new Standard Dictionary published by the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York. A review of the book forms the best answer to the question. Outwardly it is a handsome two-volume work of over 2,300 closely printed pages, with something like 5,000 illustrations, including many full page plates, some of which are printed in 20 or 30 colors. Its title pages show it to be the combined work of several hundred specialists, and its publishers claim that every definition was either written by or submitted to some one expert in the business, trade, or profession in which the word is used.

A demand has long existed among mechanics and workers in the trades generally, for a dictionary that would give all the technical meanings of common words, as used in the handicrafts. A similar, and possibly more widespread demand exists among those unfamiliar with the language of the shops, who are vaguely conscious, at one time or another, when reading a description of a new mill, or an account of a disaster in a factory, that they are beyond their depth, and that while the words are often familiar, the sense appears elusive. A glance at some common words in the Standard shows that these technical meanings of every-day words are fully covered. The word earth (noun and verb) has 18 senses and sub-senses; heat, 15; pin, 18; screw, 27; and the majority of these senses are those observed in trade usage.

The primary idea of a dictionary is a book that gives the meaning of words, and the statement that a shot-tower is a tower where shot is made, is, from this point of view, a sufficient definition. But modern readers desire further information, of an encyclopedic character, and this the Standard has undertaken to give, in every case. If a tool is defined, its special uses and characteristics are always mentioned, and, if there are many kinds, information is given regarding them. If divided into

sections according to subjects this dictionary would yield numerous dictionaries, as of machinery, woodworking, electricity, agriculture, railway terms, etc. There appears to be nothing omitted or forgotten. Specialists were employed on such minor subjects as irrigation, yachting, gems, building-stones, wire, etc., while the more important subjects were under the inspection of several specialists, besides a corps of trained office editors.

Wonderfully Rich in Mechanical and Trades Terms.

A count of several pages goes to show that there are almost a million and a half of words devoted to definitions specially interesting to mechanics and workers in the trades. A somewhat lengthy comparison with a dozen technical dictionaries, professing to give the usages of words in special trades, fails to show a single valuable word or meaning not covered in the Standard, and usually with more clearness than in the technical works. There is a surpassing number of new words, in all trades and sciences. Very many of these are compounds, and of more value than appears at first sight. Under the single word "ice," for example, we find ice-calk, ice-cloud, ice-creeper, ice-cutter, ice-factory, ice-fender, ice-hut, ice-locomotive, ice-marker, ice-pillar, ice-pyramid, ice-system, and ice-tongue, none of which are in any other dictionary, and none of which are wholly self-explaining. Some may think that a word like "ice-hut" is a valueless entry, but when we read that it is properly called an igloo, and that it is made of snow, stone, and sods, as well as ice, and when we find a picture of it in a plate at "architecture," we feel that we have learned something.

Technical Definitions Simplified.

Common sense has been exercised in the use of language in defining technical trade words, so that a novice can seldom fail to understand just what the thing is

described. The value of this is apparent to every one who has tried to master some technical work, and found himself overwhelmed by the use of technical words and allusions to processes which were not understood, or explained in so complex a manner as to be unintelligible. The illustrations and descriptions of the mechanical movements are so simple and easy to understand that they cannot fail to be useful to the young student of machinery. The boy who reads the Standard's definitions of crank, cam, gear, pulley, eccentric, escapement, lever, etc., will be fitted to go on and read understandingly the descriptions of other machinery throughout the book.

The value of the work to mechanics is greatly increased by the number of long lists of tools and machines. For instance, at "ax," the Standard illustrates six forms, and gives a list, with brief definitions, of thirteen other kinds. On the same page is an equally extensive illustrated list of awls. Under "knife," 66 forms are described, while under "saw" is a comprehensive description of some 1,400 words, in which 97 varieties are named and defined, and 14 kinds illustrated. The longest list of saws findable in any other general dictionary is one descriptive of 18 kinds, which appears in the \$60 Century Dictionary.

Finding Lists.

This novel and useful idea of giving lists under common words is carried still further, to enable a reader interested in a particular trade to follow up and run down its technical words. Under "carpentry" is a list of 275 words that bear on the subject, so that the boy who has an aspiration to become a builder, can obtain a good theoretical education in the business, by looking up and reading the words in the list. At blacksmith, brewing, brickmaking, foundry, mining, plumbing, printing, and similar words, are other finding-lists, to enable the reader to locate words in those trades. The more this feature

Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D., LL.D.: "The loving respect with which every particle of the language is treated, and the microscopic scrutiny to which it is subjected, and its final dues accorded at the hands of the learned men who know it best, are worthy of all praise. 'Tis a pity this gallion has to be launched under these gloomy financial skies, but it is victualled for a voyage round the English-speaking world, and it will soon be in sunshine."

University of Dublin, Ireland: EDWARD DOWDEN, Lit.D., LL.D., Professor of English Literature: *"I do not think there can be two opinions as to the character of the work. I had formed high expectations of the dictionary, and they are fulfilled. It is a vast storehouse of exact and well-ordered information."*

is studied the more satisfying it becomes. How often we have had a thing in mind, yet could not get the name, and, gazing helplessly at the dictionary, have wished for some means of finding out what that word was. Happy the possessor of a Standard in such a case. He knows the trade or business to which belongs his elusive word. If it pertains to agriculture, he has but to turn to that word, and **run his eye over the list, and ten to one he finds it.** And when the word sought is found, its treatment is invariably so complete as to create surprise in one who has been brought up on Webster or Worcester.

Specialists for Each Department.

Take that familiar thing, a shingle-nail. It is found in Webster's International, under nail, without any definition at all. Worcester omits the word entirely. The Encyclopedic Dictionary (an old English dictionary, a cheap edition of which is now being offered in the United States) says it is "a cut nail of proper size for fastening shingles on a roof." Query: What is the proper size? The Century Dictionary says it is "a cut nail of stout form and moderate size, used to fasten shingles in place." Queries: What is "stout form?" and is "moderate size" larger or smaller than "proper size"? It remains for the Standard to discover that a shingle-nail is "a nail one and a half inches long, especially a cut nail of that size suitable for shingling." This definition leaves nothing unanswered. We know now the real size of a shingle-nail, and that it is not always a cut nail. Another instance: We find in Webster's International that a pitch-line and a pitch-circle are defined together, as being the same thing. We find in Worcester that pitch-line is defined as "a circle," etc. The Century Dictionary deliberately says that a pitch-line is the same as a pitch-circle. Really it looks as if these dictionaries had copied from each other, since all agree, and all are wrong, for the machinist of the Standard writes, what all machinists know to be true, that a pitch-line may be straight, as in a rack, while a pitch-circle is a pitch-line that is circular. The publishers of the Standard make hundreds of other comparisons in their circulars, all of which go to show how much better is a dictionary written by specialists than one written by literary lexicographers.

Mechanical Drawings—Illustrative.

The illustrations of machines in the Standard have a special value because of the pains taken to describe their operation in an intelligible way. The working parts are lettered and named, and an endeavor is always made to give the reader an idea of the principle by which the machine accomplishes its work. Thus, at "paper," there is an elevation of the latest Fourdrinier machine, with a description that enables the reader to trace the manufacture from the pulp to the completed article. At "electrotyping," there is a group of the nine principal machines used in the art, and a legend describing the process from the first indentation of the wax to the trimming of the plate for the printing-press. At "sugar" is a diagram showing in outline the carriers bearing the cane to the mill, and the progress of the juice through the defecators, filtering-tanks, triple effect, etc. And just here it may be remarked that the Standard is the only dictionary that defines or illustrates the "triple effect," an important part of sugar-making apparatus.

Another important machine is the channeler of the quarryman. This is illustrated under quarrying-machine. Although the channeler, in its different forms, has been before the public something like a dozen years, strange to say the Standard is the only popular dictionary that describes it.

It is noticeable that in every case the machine or process illustrated and described is the latest and best of its class. Thus half a page is given to Hoe's four-color web printing-press, and a page to one of the record-breaking ocean-greyhounds. A roller flour-mill, an electric mine-hoist, a linotype-machine, a mining-machine for undercutting, a steam stamp-mill, a pneumatic tube system, a lightning-arrester, and a thousand other machines and apparatus of recent make are illustrated and fully described, replacing the familiar old-fashioned dictionary cuts.

In endeavoring to judge of the up-to-date character of a work of this sort it is natural to refer to the terms on electricity, as the advance in that science should make a

showing. And it does make a show in the Standard. Under the word "electric" are 55 phrases, as against 14 in the Century Dictionary. Near by is a long string of new words beginning with electro-. Among the illustrations here is the electric chair in which New York kills her murderers. The science of electricity is fully treated all through the dictionary, and may be followed up by means of the cross-references at electricity and electro-compounds. The physical details are carefully elaborated, while all the new electrical mechanisms of importance are illustrated, such as a cut-out, electric door-opener, electric fan, and electric indicator. The illustration of an electric motor is particularly edifying, being of the phantom type, giving a view of the interior as well as the exterior of the machine. Forms of batteries and lighting apparatus are illustrated in many places, while the micrographophone, improved phonograph, telautograph, and other scientific electrical apparatus receive much attention.

Complete in all Departments of the Handicrafts.

Photography, together with the very numerous modern processes whose names begin with photo-, receives a treatment that is far superior to any found in modern works. Even a dictionary of photography, which the writer has consulted, is behind the Standard in the number of words given, and the accuracy and clearness of its definitions. Those familiar with the photomechanical processes of engraving have often been wearied by the almost hopeless jumble of names with which the makers of process illustrations have fogged the public. Each maker advertised a different name for a process which he intimated was partly secret and different and superior to other photographic processes of engraving. The definitions of most of the terms evolved from such a condition of affairs, as found in both technical and popular dictionaries, are naturally blinding and hopeless. Out of this chaos the Standard, **with the aid of the International Photographic Congress**, has really brought something like order, by referring the majority of these processes to the words "photomechanical," "gelatin process," "half-tone," "photoengraving," etc., and giving careful and lucid descriptions at those words. The reader is thus brought quickly to a realization of the existing state of affairs. The distinctions between photoengraving proper, photoetching, photogravure, photocolligraphy, photoglyphography, photoplastography, etc., are carefully outlined, so that a perusal of these and the kindred words gives a clear idea of the methods and processes used to produce modern illustrations.

The art of printing, which enters into so many trades, is outlined in the Standard with an accuracy and amount of detail which cannot but be gratifying to the craft. The sizes of type are defined from the modern point system, and all the recent printing-office conveniences are noted. The time-honored definitions in the old dictionaries, of every minor part of the old hand-press and plow-cutter, have been cut down in keeping with the insignificant position these historic but decaying machines occupy, and instead we find definitions of "tapeless delivery" and "plate-cylinder," and other parts of modern machines. It is agreeable to observe that the old dictionary blunder, perpetuated in many books, of giving the printing sense of "indentation" as "indentation" is not copied by the Standard. The illustrations of a treadle-press, paper-cutter, ruling-machine, composing-stick, etc., are all up to date. The system of compounding words is an education in the use of the hyphen which will be particularly appreciated by printers and proof-readers, who have so long disagreed in their use of this perplexing character.

The mining fraternity have been much favored with literature, yet every handler of coal or ore who sees the Standard will find something new that he wants. The old-fashioned Mexican arrastre, and the electric mining-locomotive, the old cradle and the new slime-washer, sampling-machine, slag-pot, etc., are all there, with something new or interesting about each. The articles—they are more than definitions—on crusher, drift, metal, mineral, rock, shaft, and similar words, together with the minor definitions, form a complete glossary of mining terms.

The plumber is sure to regard with interest the

illustration under "sanitation," portraying a modern house, with its arrangements of water-pipes and ventilating apparatus. When he turns to the word "pipe," and sees the list of pipe-tools, he may think that he has opened an illustrated catalogue from some maker of supplies, so complete is the assortment there shown. The various forms of valves are scattered through the book, as they do not lend themselves readily to grouping.

So much has been written on **railway improvements, the steam-engine, and rapid transit** generally that readers would hardly look for anything new on these subjects in a dictionary. But a short hunt through the Standard discloses one of the Pennsylvania Railway Co.'s passenger-locomotives, with all its parts named and marked, and also a list of the more important locomotives. At "car," the running-gear of an American passenger-car is shown, with the arrangement of the brakes, equalizers, hose, etc. The cable mechanism of the Broadway, N. Y., road is clearly depicted, the gripping and lever apparatus being shown. The word "trolley" and its compounds is prolific, affording a mass of information on the subject of electric railways. An oddity is shown at logging-railway, illustrating a Canadian method of handling logs on a single wooden rail.

Textile workers will be interested in the articles on "carpet" and "upholstery." The Jacquard loom is pictured at loom, and, together with the list of other looms, is calculated to give a correct idea of the intricate art of weaving. Such words as weft, warp, weave, shed, shuttle, picker, etc., compare favorably with other dictionaries showing the work of one familiar with the trade of to-day. An article full of recent information is that under "wool," which includes a diagram exhibiting the parts of a sheep from which are taken the different grades of wool. The carding-machine, knitting-machine, picker, and minor machines are fully described and illustrated.

Probably no machine has been more carefully elaborated than **the watch**. Its parts have received as much study as the steam-engine or the printing-press, and, being infinitely smaller, have required a delicacy of machinery and skill of manipulation unknown to many trades. The diagrams of the Standard afford the best "big little" description of a watch that the writer has ever seen—little in that it occupies but half a page of space, big in that it gives every part from three different points of view, with the names, and a description showing how all the parts are interdependent to produce the desired result. At "pendulum" is a theoretical drawing, showing how its oscillations serve to regulate a timepiece. Under "escapement," the anchor form is shown, and a list is given, from which most of the obsolete forms repeated in older dictionaries have been dropped to make room for those in modern use.

Harness-makers and vehicle manufacturers have not been forgotten in the crowd of matter. At "harness" is a cut showing the arrangement of a single and double harness, and some harness-maker has certainly had a hand in its get-up, for every piece and part bears the name best known to American workmen. The varieties of vehicle are nearly all pictured, since no verbal description is sufficient to show exactly how a landau or a dog-cart differs from some other form of vehicle. The modern pneumatic sulky, as well as the bicycle, is pictured with care, and the construction of a pneumatic tire is shown in detail.

The Standard Dictionary is no less complete in the departments of *botany, zoology, physics, astronomy, meteorology*, and the like, than in the world of *mechanics*. It is actually a library in itself, and no matter what subject is required, there you may be sure you will find it, and even if you are highly expert in the subject under research, the chances are that you will learn something new and useful. Dr. Johnson and Noah Webster were great lexicographers no doubt, but their efforts are wholly in the shade when compared with a dictionary of 300,000 words, written and revised by an army of trained experts, each of whom treated words and subjects which to him were matters of every-day knowledge. The admirable system of condensation which has brought together so much knowledge in so small a compass is no less wonderful than the enterprise of the publishers who have expended a round million of dollars in placing it on the market.

The Atlas, Algiers: *"This momentous achievement in literary production must decidedly bring with it credit to the American nation. . . . It may be cheerfully commended and welcomed as a real addition to modern lexicography. It is the best people's dictionary that has yet appeared."*



